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Little Entente Balks Moves Of Revisionist Blocs Active In Central Europe and Balkans

Italian War With Ethiopia Might Disturb Uneasy Equilibrium

'Europe Today'

This is the eighth of a series of special articles from Monitor correspondents on "Europe Today." These have appeared on Aug. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 28. They set forth current conditions politically and economically in the sections of Europe covered by the correspondents, to give an idea of the present peace status of that particular section.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — The second decade of this century was marked by the breaking into pieces of two conglomerate empires — Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

Each empire represented a sort of private League of Nations. Turkey at one time embraced many European peoples and provided for a rather extensive exchange of goods over a wide area. However, its administration was so corrupt, inefficient and cruel that all the Christian nations under the Sultan's rule revolted, and after a very long struggle, the last of them was freed in 1918.

The other combination of small peoples, long ruled by the most powerful family in Europe — the Hapsburgs—represented a remarkable, and in many ways fairly successful social experiment. The state known as Austria-Hungary was made up of at least a dozen different racial groups, lying for the most part in the Danube Valley and held together by force. However, in spite of this coercion, the administration was good, the courts were of a high order, peace prevailed and an excellent economic balance was maintained. When the Empire of the Hapsburgs broke up, economic harmony and political equilibrium was destroyed, and the supreme problem now is how to restore these qualities.

Some Old Factions

Exactly the same racial and economic forces and factions exist in Central Europe as before the war. Nothing has been essentially changed by the creation of new states. Formerly there was an extensive and mutually advantageous exchange of the timber of Transylvania, the livestock of Croatia, the lumber of Bosnia, the wheat and barley of Hungary, the iron and laborers of Slovakia, the industrial products of Bohemia and the art objects of Austria. But by the drawing of many new postwar boundaries these life-giving and property-bringing streams of traffic have been blocked.

Politically also there was a sort of truce and, in spite of much dissatisfaction and growing nationalism, there was peace. The dozen and more racial groups in the empire were gravely dissatisfied and constantly hostile to one another, but they did live, work and trade together and sit in common or cooperating parliaments. Every race and individual in the Empire had his chance and a remarkable amount of tolerance was evident.

But that apparatus for forcing cooperation and tolerance among the Danube peoples was annihilated 17 years ago, and the question now is, how can unity again be attained.

There are three possible methods: a Danubian federation, the restoration of the Hapsburgs, or successful German imperialism.

Federation Plan

The Little Entente, France and to a certain degree Italy, favor the first possibility, which would mean the definite political domination of the so-called succession states. Out of the old empire was formed all parts of Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria. Before the war, the people in the last two states exercised authority over the inhabitants of the first three countries. In Austria-Hungary, the Austrians and Hungarians were politically masters. But now the new states are stronger, larger and potentially much richer. They have organized themselves in the Little

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Russian Recognition Before Little Entente

By the Associated Press
Bled, Yugoslavia, Aug. 29

THE problem of Russia occupied the members of the Little Entente — Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia — at the opening of its conference today.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, are expected to attempt to persuade Dr. Milan Stoyandinovich, Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, toward recognition of Russia. Dr. Benes will report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Official announcement of the conference stated that international problems will be discussed, notably the Danubian Pact for consolidating Middle European affairs, and the policy of the Little Entente at the approaching League of Nations session.

The question of the Hapsburg restoration in Austria is not officially listed for discussion, but it is expected to be extensively considered.

Austrian Issue Holds Floor At Bled Conference

Little Entente Diplomats Prepare Their Stand at Geneva Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLED, Yugo. — Three of Central Europe's most momentous problems —the Danubian Pact, the Hapsburg question and the rearmament of Austria and Hungary—squarely face the Little Entente Conference which opened here today.

Perhaps the most urgent at the moment, in view of Italy's proclaimed desire to fight Ethiopia, is the Danube Pact. The object of the pact is to "preserve" Austria's independence by "saving" her from her "friends." There is Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Austrian-born Leader of the Third Reich, who wants to join up with the country of his birth. And there is Il Duce who is striving with all his Fascist might to prevent it.

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Move Started To Tighten Up State Finance

Pay-as-You-Go Policy for Each Bill in Bay State Legislature Sought

Nelson Is Sponsor

A drastic amendment to the State Constitution to forestall extravagant legislative spending and inaugurate a "pay-as-you-go" policy on all Massachusetts legislation requiring expenditures, is scheduled to go before the 1936 legislature.

Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford (R) announced today that he will introduce this constitutional amendment with the purpose of reducing the tax assessment burden now weighing heavily on Massachusett's 4,000,000 inhabitants. The measure would affect every taxpayer in the state, he declared, and would insure them against a "spending legislature."

Measures introduced before the legislature should carry with them, according to Representative Nelson, some means of financing themselves. Under the present system it is stated that the money to finance "this bill or that" will come from the general fund. Money bills are taken too lightly, he holds.

Tax of $10,000,000

The state tax amounts to $10,000,000 a year. Yet this last year appropriations totaling slightly more than $23,000,000 were provided for by the Legislature to be taken care of by the general fund. In order to take care of this extra cost $9,500,000 was transferred from the highway fund and a special one-year-only 10 per cent surtax was placed on last year's incomes to supply the additional $3,000,000.

Under Representative Nelson's plan the State tax would not exceed 5 per cent of the total expenditures authorized by the Legislature. This last year he contends that had his amendment been in effect the State tax on cities and towns would only have been approximately $3,500,000.

"A general fund with estimated receipts set at $24,382,000," he said, "can by no stretch of imagination meet demanded payments of debts incurred by the Legislature of $75,000,000—such as was the case in 1935.

"Under the present scheme appropriations are made from the general fund and the deficit between revenue and expenditures becomes the state tax."

Representative Nelson maintains there has been no indication on the

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Economy Pleader

Rep. Elmer C. Nelson
Who Proposes Amendment to Constitution of Massachusetts

Democratic Ideas Of Queen Astrid Won Wide Acclaim

Memory of Friendly Deeds Becomes Bulwark to Belgian People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Swit., Aug. 29—Queen Astrid of Belgium, who was fatally injured in an automobile mishap near here today, accompanied King Leopold to the throne in February last year. The King, who was driving the car and is said to have looked away from the road, which caused the car to swerve and strike a tree, was slightly injured.

The royal couple were driving speedily down a lakeside road near Kussnacht, nine miles east of Lucerne. Their chauffeur, who was riding in the rear seat, was seriously injured. The royal family had been living at the Villa Haslihorn, three miles south of here.

Europe's Princess

News of the sudden passing of the young Queen brings with it the enduring memory of a gracious, kindly sovereign, which helps to mitigate the sense of loss sustained by the Belgian people. As a girl in Sweden, Astrid was known as Europe's beautiful Princess. The whole Continent was thrilled one day in 1926 when word of her betrothal to Leopold, Crown Prince of the Belgians, went out from Stockholm.

Royal Romance

"I love him, but I was just afraid to become a queen," the young Princess said, explaining her first refusal to the Belgian Prince's proposal.

Immediately she set foot on Belgian soil she endeared herself to the people. Her coming evoked the most enthusiastic public demonstration since news of the signing of the Armistice reached Brussels eight years before.

Rulers' Three Children

In October of the year following their marriage, a daughter, Princess Josephine Charlotte, was born to Astrid and Leopold. Three years later a son, Baudoin, heir-apparent to the Belgian throne, was born, and in June, 1934, another son, Albert.

The sudden passing of King Albert brought Leopold and his Swedish consort to the throne early in 1934.

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Duce's War Policy Assailed by Pope In New Peace Plea

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius, in an address, made a strong appeal against recourse to war as a means of solving the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, disclosed last night.

He spoke to delegates to the International Congress of Catholic Nurses at Castel Gondolfo, his summer residence.

The text of the Pope's lengthy address, as published in the Osservatore Romano, contained this excerpt:

"A war that is only one of conquest would evidently be an unjust war. That is something that exceeds imagination; it is something indescribably sad and horrible.

"On the other hand, in Italy it is said that it is a question of a just war because it is a war of defense, to assure her frontiers against continual, incessant dangers, a war made necessary for expansion of population, which is augmented from day to day; a war undertaken to defend and assure material security of the nation—that such a war is justified.

"It is true, however, dear daughters—and we cannot prevent ourselves from meditating upon it—that if this need of expansion does exist, if there exists also a necessity for assuring the defense of frontiers, we can only hope all these difficulties may be resolved by some other means than that of war.

"One thing seems to us open to question—that is if the need for expansion is a fact to which it is necessary to give consideration. The right of defense has limits of moderation, which must be observed in order that the defense may not be guilty."

Three Advance Movements Of Campaign Open

Roosevelt Fence-Mending Tour, G. O. P. Revival, Democratic Schism Threat

Hot Times to Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—National politics have moved in where Congress moved out.

Already both Republican and Democratic higher commands here are planning and directing the stages of the important autumnal drive which precedes the real push toward next summer's national conventions and the November elections. The political skies are thicker earlier in the campaign than at any previous time in recent memory.

So far, the anti-new dealers are incomparably the more active of the groups, but within their number there are several internal conflicts and contradictions which alone encourage the Roosevelt forces.

Three Movements Appear

Three main movements are under way. The first in point of time is the effort to revive the Republican Party on a regional basis. This plan is enlivened by the skittish maneuvers of would-be presidential nominees.

Second is the intention—as shown in the statements yesterday by Bainbridge Colby and today by William Randolph Hearst — to project an independent, or Jeffersonian, Democratic ticket into the field next year.

And finally is President Roosevelt's own drive to recapture his slipping popularity, which will take the form of a major swing across the continent, with appearances before hundreds of thousands of citizens, and conferences with hosts of party subordinates.

G. O. P. Leads in Merry Mood

At the outset, it should be said that most Republican strategists are enormously optimistic. On Capitol Hill they are outspoken. One national leader, in a private but widely circulated letter, recently said in effect:

"Nothing short of a political miracle can re-elect President Roosevelt. If we keep our heads, we can win with any sort of a candidate."

This optimism, outside observers feel, is one of the greatest handicaps to Republican success. They feel it to be misleading and overdrawn, although nobody denies that Mr. Roosevelt's personal position is on the surface greatly weaker than a year ago, or even six or three months ago. But they cannot agree that everything is over but the shouting.

Democratic Wedge Looms

Into this rosy Republican picture—overdrawn or not, the atmosphere is undoubtedly full of promise—comes the long-meditated drive for an independent Democratic ticket. And this move finds a mixed reception in Republican quarters. Leaders are not quite sure whether they approve.

The independent Democratic thrust is, of course, mainly based on a desire to cut into the solid South. It is hoped to give voters who could not bring themselves to bolt the old party an alternative party ticket. Thus, a Virginia Democrat who dislikes the New Deal would be able

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Lone Girl Ready to Test Wings

Wide World
Jacqueline Cochran
A Woman Amongst Men, This Los Angeles Society Girl Will Be the Only Representative of Her Sex in the Bendix Air Derby When the Speed Planes Roar East From Los Angeles Tomorrow

Hearst Promotes Smith for Head Of Split Democracy

Waves Olive Branch as Gesture Against New Deal Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Does Alfred E. Smith want to run for President again? William Randolph Hearst thinks he should—as head of the Hearst - sponsored Constitutional Democratic Party being projected by the publisher to rally the "genuine Democrats" against the "Socialist Democrats" of the New Deal. According to Mr. Hearst, Mr. Smith would feel that "in the coming election we are not merely electing a President—we are saving America."

But Mr. Smith whose political feud with Mr. Hearst is one of the bitterest in the party annals of two decades and which was not improved by the Hearst deus ex machina which gave to Mr. Roosevelt the nomination Mr. Smith was so eagerly seeking at Chicago in 1932—was not in town today for comment.

Holds Out Olive Branch

Mr. Hearst's pronouncement is notable chiefly for what was regarded in political circles here as an effort by the publisher to patch up his long-standing feud with Mr. Smith. These differences had their incep-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Air Speed Pilots Line Up for Race To Cleveland Meet

Turner at Los Angeles Ready to Defend Title—$12,500 Prizes Offered

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—Speed pilots put finishing touches to their planes today in preparation for the annual Bendix derby from Los Angeles to Cleveland, Ohio.

Eight of the nation's leading fliers, headed by the ruling cross-country speed king, Col. Roscoe Turner, take off tomorrow in the annual event, held in connection with the National Air Races. The only woman entrant is Jacqueline Cochran of Los Angeles.

Weather reports were carefully studied today and a schedule of take-offs, agreed upon yesterday, will not be revised unless flying conditions change adversely.

Cash and Fame for Winner

With $12,500 in cash prizes offered in the derby, a bonus and a wealth of fame awaits any flier who flies on to New York and lowers Colonel Turner's transcontinental record of 10 hours 2 minutes.

Under the schedule of departures, Earl Ortman, Los Angeles, flying a Kith Rider racer, will take off from Union Air Terminal at 4:30 a. m. eastern standard time.

Thirty minutes later Royal Leonard and his QED ship will leave.

Turner Takes Off at 6 a. m.

Turner is slated to take his rebuilt Wedell-Williams sky racer into the air at 6 a. m.

The rest of the schedule follows:

Jacqueline Cochran in a Northrup Gamma, 6:15 a. m.

Cecil Allen in a modernized Geebee No. 7, 6:45 a. m.

Russell W. Thaw in a Northrup Gamma 7 a. m.

Benjamin O. Howard in the Mister Mulligan, which he personally designed, 7:10 a. m.

Roy O. Hunt in a Lockheed Orion, 7:15 a. m.

Mrs. Prescott Leads Ruth Chatterton Derby

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Prescott of San Diego, Calif., held her lead in the Ruth Chatterton transcontinental air derby as contestants landed their planes here late yesterday.

Relative positions of the other fliers, who have covered 2100 miles since the start from Los Angeles, remained unchanged on the 229-mile hop from St. Louis, although Mrs. Ethel Sheehy of Contana, Calif., made the fastest time.

Curley Coup Faces Snag At Council Table

Baker's Ire Aroused by Radio Hint of Judgeship for His Vote

Boston Today—*also sees*—Governor ready to help Mansfield get El razing project through—Tear gas equipment ordered and 35 additional police called out in Lynn strike—Rotch plan more opportunities for women in relief projects—Parker call in 115 district engineers to expedite PWA program.

***Curley*—G. O. P. Council Member Ired by Report**

Business went into high gear beneath the golden dome of Massachusetts' State House today. Governor Curley was back after a whirlwind tour of the State to repair political fences, and he was determined to complete his coup d'etat and become virtual political director of the State, come what may.

Rumors of political futures being made and unmade swept through the century-old building, carrying both glee and trepidation to more than one prominent in the public life of the Commonwealth.

Focal point of all activity was the meeting of the Governor's Council. Behind the oak doors of the council chamber the Governor sought to place Philip J. Russel, a Democrat from Fall River, in the chair vacated last week by Edmond Cote a Republican. Although apparently the Governor had arranged for completion of his plan and was assured of gaining a decided Democratic majority on the council, observers were just pointing out that anything can happen in politics—when it did.

Quite unexpectedly, just before the council met, J. Arthur Baker, Republican of Pittsfield, whose vote had been depended upon to carry a majority for Mr. Russel, announced that he was displeased with a reputed radio newscast insinuation that he would trade his vote on the council for an appointment as a judge. In view of the alleged aspersion, Mr. Baker said he would ask that the Russel appointment be set over until next week, thus giving him time to probe the report and clear it up.

Advised of Mr. Baker's attitude, the Governor expressed surprise, saying that he didn't know Mr. Baker was interested in a judgeship, but that if he were he'd "gladly consider him for the Superior Court bench."

Unless Mr. Baker could be persuaded to relent in his stand, the Governor's victory, with its expected consequent changes in many public offices, including the removal of Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, was seen as postponed.

***Projects*—Curley and Mansfield Getting Together**

New hope for the Boston El removal project and the building of a new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse was given today as mayor Mansfield and Governor Curley showed signs of working together to consumate plans before the public works deadline.

Last week Governor Curley charged the Mayor with "trifling" in the matter of appointing a Boston member to a commission formed to superintend the courthouse application and construction. The Mayor replied that the Governor was merely "petulant." It looked like a long, hard winter for public works projects requiring co-operation between the two offices. But today the outlook became definitely brighter.

The Mayor sent word to the Governor that he wanted now to submit a joint application for the Courthouse. The Governor greeted the news with good humor and signified his agreeablness. Furthermore, he went a step further and announced that he would see what he could do toward ironing out the difficulties which now obstruct the El structure removal and tunnel building.

At noon tomorrow Governor Curley will meet with the Mayor, the public trustees of the El and the El board of directors in an effort to get the directors to reverse their present stand of demanding payment for the el structure.

***Strike*—North Shore Pins Hopes to Arbitration**

Hopes of the industrial region just north of Boston for early settlement of the serious coal drivers' strike which today threatened to tie up a major portion of business in that section was centered on arbitration efforts today.

In Lynn Mayor J. Fred Manning this noon ordered 35 extra police to the vicinity of Lynn harbor and the various coal and oil docks of the Lynn dealers. Interference with coal deliveries was anticipated.

Police who retired at 8:30 this morning, after eight hours regular patrol duty, were summoned from their beds by telephone and motorcycle policemen who had gone to their homes were routed for the special patrol. Tear gas and other equipment for handling crowds will be furnished the special officers in anticipation of trouble.

In Salem, Mayor George Bates today said that he had "means at his

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, Aug. 29

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Will Go to Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOLZANO, Italy—Official confirmation of reports that Rome would attend the Council session to seek Ethiopia's expulsion from the League has been given by Il Duce.

The Cabinet, meeting here yesterday, approved a plan of campaign branding Haile Selassie's empire as one of "atrocious slavery" and of the "most primitive conditions." Italy assumes the white man's burden of "civilizing" the country. Il Duce cited a half century of diplomacy to prove Italy's claims. He insists it is a "colonial" issue, repeats his warning against sanctions, but assures Britain of his good will.

Measures to finance war were announced, including obligatory conversion of foreign securities into nine-year 5 per cent Treasury bonds.

Three more steamers carrying Blackshirts, war supplies and 200 planes are on the way to East Africa.

From Genoa, Senator Marconi, radio inventor, announces his intention of joining the colors in Ethiopia.

London: Premier Baldwin will return to London Sept. 4, date of the Council meeting, the Associated Press reports. This breaks his vacation the second time because of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Madrid (AP): The Spanish Cabinet, after a discussion of the Italo-Ethiopian situation reaffirmed its "undying faith" yesterday "in the efficacy of conciliation to settle differences and avert war."

Addis Ababa (AP)—Fear of war, apparently wiping out the cleavage formerly existing between Ethiopian Christians and Muhammadans, banded them together yesterday in joint intercessory services, an unprecedented event.

Uniformed Cabinet Meeting: Page 5

Farm Bonds—Backward Buying Explained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Several reasons are advanced today by financial circles to explain the undersubscription of $100,000,000 in unconditionally guaranteed federal securities. Only $85,592,000 were bid on the four-year, 1½ per cent bonds for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Explanations advanced were: Offering the bonds on auction basis; bad timing of the issue, in the middle of a bearish government market; and low rate of interest—1½ per cent.

Little Entente—Foreign Ministers Make Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLED, Yugoslavia—The Little Entente opened pourparlers here today on some of Europe's touchiest and weightiest issues. While Il Duce completes his dramatic armed gesture at Golzano, near Brennar Pass, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia meet to scan possible Austrian developments. Will German National Socialists seize the opportunity during his adventure in Africa to gain a foothold in Vienna? Complex lines of diplomacy radiate from that question. Even if the conference did nothing, it would be an important diplomatic event.

Comintern—Resolutions Mild Toward U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is personally directing negotiations of the new flare-up in Russo-American relations. He called Secretary of State Hull into conference yesterday, with other officials. No action has been announced.

Moscow—Resolutions of the recently adjourned Comintern—whose activities brought a United States protest—were extremely mild with reference to America. They merely recommended coalition between Communists and others in the United Workers' Party with "peasants." This word was chosen to designate the poorest American farmers.

Other resolutions advised individual Communists against "anarchic

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Call for Road Dictatorship Follows Connecticut Fatality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29—Responding quickly to the menace of drunken driving, given added emphasis today when an alleged intoxicated driver mowed down three members of a single family at New Haven, Michael E. Connors, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, called for a "dictatorship" over the highways through which he, as commissioner, would initiate safety on the roads entirely independent of the police and the courts.

Such a dictatorship, Mr. Connor declared, would require a large staff of inspectors, thoroughly trained in the technique of road safety and the modern means of apprehending reckless and drunken drivers. In this way, the commissioner would develop a policing system of his own entrusted with the responsibility of proving every case. It might even develop, he said, into a radio-equipped patrol capable of speeding to the scene of an accident within a moment's notice.

The accident that served to increase the ire of the commissioner today, occurred in the third week of a safety campaign in this State during which the police and all enforcement agencies had been asked to crack down on the reckless motorist. Raymond W. Fiske of New Haven was the motorist whose alleged reckless driving resulted fatally to three members of one family, the wife, daughter and son of Herbert W. Scott of that city.

Fiske declared that he did not know he had struck anyone until he was one third of a mile away. Charges of drunkenness were immediately filed against him.

The totality, however, was only the latest in a long list of casualties charged against drunken drivers in this State. The burden of responsibility, said Mr. Connor, for apprehending these drivers rests upon enforcement agencies which he did not believe were adequate to handle the challenge.

Commissioner Connor already has power under the law to withdraw driving licenses of persons he deems improper.

"From now on I will exercise that power drastically," the commissioner declared. "I will even take the word of one person, a spectator, that a man was intoxicated when an accident occurs. I will even take away a license for drunken driving if I suspect from neighborhood gossip alone that the driver has been drinking."

Heretofore, proof of a man's guilt has had to be furnished in the courts with the commissioner declining to exercise full responsibility on the issue of a driver's drunkenness. The difficulties of furnishing such proof are obvious since a highway accident has the tendency of sobering the driver before the police arrive.

Day's Variation of Watch Detected In a Minute by Microphone Device

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—An invention for determining in a minute exactly how much time one's watch gains or loses in a day has been placed on view at the exhibit held in connection with the convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here this week.

The instrument, which was perfected by an unemployed radio engineer during enforced leisure time, is known as the Paulson time micrometer. The inventor is Ernest Normann of Brooklyn. After months of apparently fruitless attempts to sell the device, he went to Henry Paulson & Co. of Chicago, which bought the controlling rights. Since then, some of the most famous jewelers of the country are using it in their factories.

The instrument's chief advantage was said to be in that it enables the watchmaker to get a 24-hour rating of a timepiece within one minute's time. The watch is attached to a microphone, which "picks up" the tick of the tiniest watch, magnifies it until it sounds more like a loud knock at the door than a watch tick; the dial is turned to zero and as the current energizes in a neon bulb, the numbers flash to left or right, depending upon whether the watch is losing or gaining. The dial is made up of 100 divisions, one division indicating that the watch is "off" at the rate of 14.4 seconds a day.

"It provides the means for an instant check on one's watch," Mr. Paulson said.

Lindberghs 'Drop In' At Rochester Airport

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—The surprise flying visit of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh to the Rochester airport was the main topic of interest today among the fliers and "grease monkeys" who were at the field yesterday when the noted couple landed for refueling.

Streaking in from New York in their new black and red monoplane, the Lindberghs landed at 1:40 p. m. Twenty minutes later they took off for an unannounced point in the West. While attendants were checking the plane and filling the tank with 24 gallons of gasoline, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife walked into the airport office to chat with Howard M. Schaffer, airport manager.

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control to see that the public and industry got fuel." While the Mayor would not elaborate as to what "means" he had in mind, observers supposed that he referred to declaring, if necessary, martial law.

In Peabody, Chamber of Commerce officials could hardly believe reports that 10,000 tannery workers had threatened to walk out because coal had been accepted from trucks driven by strikebreakers. One plant, it was learned, has already closed because of coal shortage.

Rotch—Plans for Women And White Collar Workers

Women and "white collar" workers were the especial concern of WPA chief Arthur G. Rotch today. By midnight he hopes to have a program outlined which will allot approximately $25,000,000 for each of those two classes of workers for the forthcoming year.

At present, Mr. Rotch disclosed, there are about five men employed on projects for every woman. When the new WPA goes into effect he hopes to reduce this proportion to four to one. This can be done, he believes, by planning more sewing, library and clerical projects.

So-called "white collar" workers will also find more varied work awaiting them under the WPA, he said.

After complaining for two weeks about the slowness of Massachusetts' cities and towns in getting WPA applications filed, Mr. Rotch yesterday decided to give them a graphic demonstration of speed. He cleared the broad flat-top desk in Room 420, Park Square Building and with pencil and paper went to work. At 11 last night he had finished. Winging towards Washington was a blanket WPA plan calling for expenditures in Massachusetts of $200,000,000 in the next 12 months.

He was back on the job early this morning supplying details of the blanket plan. Some of these will be forwarded to Washington tomorrow, he disclosed.

PWA—Speeding Up Applications Called for

Keeping pace with WPA efforts to expedite relief in Massachusetts, Col. Theodore B. Parker, head of the PWA, today called in his 115 regional engineers and told them to help local officials speed their applications. Deadline for such applications to reach Washington has been set for Sept. 4, which means a busy week end and no Labor Day holiday for the engineers, Colonel Parker pointed out.

Today Mr. Parker had but 120 PWA project applications actually filed in Washington. These had a total value of $26,000,000. He had expected a much greater total by this time.

PWA projects are granted for works costing more than $25,000. Under PWA terms the Federal Government contributes 45 per cent of the cost as an outright grant, the city or town putting up 55 per cent. Massachusetts communities have shown a definite disinclination to pile up indebtedness with public works.

Conventions—Boston Makes Big Bid for Them

Utilizing the slogan, "Boston invites you to the home city of every American," the Chamber of Commerce today fired the first gun in its new drive to bring the Hub more conventions.

The slogan was printed on more than 150 folders which are to be distributed in coming weeks to delegates attending meetings in various parts of the nation. The folder is attractively printed in colors and bears airplane views of Boston Common and the Public Gardens.

Listing business and pleasure features of Boston, the folder points out that the city has 27,200 retail stores, is the center of the fine paper industry of the country, is the greatest wool market of the United States, has the most up-to-date fish port in the world, is the shoe and leather center of the world, center of the second largest cotton manufacturing area in the Western Hemisphere, has the second port in the United States in volume of ocean-borne passenger traffic, accommodates the largest ships afloat.

In addition, the Chamber of Commerce assures prospective visitors that Boston boasts 900 churches and has 4,000,000 volumes in its 224 public libraries. It also has 128 daily and weekly newspapers.

Seattle Wages Drive on False Cigarette 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When the community papers of Seattle started a campaign of remonstrance against misleading advertising copy featuring cigarettes, they tapped a flood of response by letter and telephone that is growing each week and spreading outside of the local orbit of the publications that sponsored the campaign.

The resolution adopted by the Seattle Community Newspaper Association, following a remonstrance against the use of the misleading propaganda that cigarettes are helpful to athletes, says in part:

"Whereas, such a campaign of misleading advertising publicity is offensive being directly at variance to the recommendation of reputable coaches and athletic leaders, particularly those having direction of high school and junior athletics, and

Not Fair and Truthful

Whereas, the campaign is not based on sound public policy nor is it fair and truthful, either in the direct statement made or in the inferences offered, and

Whereas, the weekly community papers of Seattle, intimately serving the best of district ideals and being of the belief that this type of advertising is positively harmful in its results, hereby protest the use of such copy."

The response to this campaign has come, not only in its endorsement by such organizations as the Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers, but from coaches and athletes. Coaches in junior high schools especially report that such advertising has proven especially harmful to young boys who are confused by the conflicting testimony on the bad effects of cigarettes as presented by their coaches and the flamboyant advertising copy.

Tobacco Users Join Fight

The "Anti-Bunkum Tobacco League" which has been formed to combat untrue advertising of cigarettes, made up largely of tobacco users, is starting a campaign of chain letters to spread the protest against influencing young people to the use of tobacco.

One of the letters received was from Charles (Chuck) Carroll, now a Seattle attorney, but a few years ago a gridiron hero, who wrote:

"I had the privilege of participating in various athletic activities for approximately 10 years and I know from experience that the use of tobacco does have a harmful effect on athletes and to say otherwise is utterly ridiculous and untrue.

"I wish to commend you for your efforts to bring out the truth concerning the use of otbacco by athletes, as I am sure it will keep many young boys of impressionable age from smoking, who have been misled by these false advertisements."

No Comment in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Neither the White House nor Secretary Morganthau would comment today on an article by George Creel, saying President Roosevelt plans a balanced budget in 1939.

Tarrytown Plants To Get $2,000,000

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—New construction which will make its plant here the largest single production unit of the corporation was today announced by General Motors.

The company announced that it will construct three new buildings for the Fisher Body and Chevrolet Motor Companies here at an approximate cost of $2,000,000. The move will make the local plant the principal producer of the company's motor products. Heretofore, it has been the largest production unit of Chevrolet Motors alone.

The corporation will also build, according to the announcement, a larger freight unloading dock and will dredge the Hudson River to provide better overseas shipping facilities. Completion of the work will increase the value of the Tarrytown plants to $12,000,000.

A SALT FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Write or Call for INFORMATION OR QUOTATION
LIB. 1251
ATLANTIC SALT COMPANY
NORTHERN AVE. PIER 1 . . BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Meredith Willson and orchestra	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Agriculture talk		Baseball school	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Matinee Musicale	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Vocal duo; news	Tito Guizar	Sporting Matinee
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Features; news	Sketch; reports	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Records; soloist	Minute Men	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	NBC male quartet	Rines Or.; soloists	and chorus
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainment	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	Musical Moments	Sports commentator	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	Male quartet	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ	Block's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogie Family	News sketches	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital
8:00	Nickleodeon: comedy;	Vallee Varieties:	"Masquerade"; all-	Salon Melody
8:30	sketches; soloists	Dr. Allen Dafoe;	star revue, with	Hour; orchestra
8:15	Cyril Pitts, tenor	Robert Ripley;	orchestra; Ted	in program of
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Joan Marsh	Husing, m. c.	lighter classics
9:00	Death Valley Days;	Show Boat Hour;	"Manh'tt'n Seren."	Organ recital
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks"	News Service
9:30	College All Ameri-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	Special sport pro-
9:45	can versus Chicago	Haenchen's Band.	median; sketches.	gram by network
10:00	Bears football game,	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	from New York,
10:15	from Soldiers Field,	Orchestra; Helen	soloists; orchestra	CBS announcers.
10:30	Chicago, by NBC re-	Jepson; Ramona;	Dramatized news.	College All Amer-
10:45	porters	chorus; quartet	Spotlight Revue	ican versus Chi-
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	cago Bears foot-
11:15	Continuation of Col-	Sports; organ	Hamp's Orchestra.	ball game, from
11:30	lege All American-	Nat. Forum; Sen. Ted	Fiorito and	soldiers Field,
11:45	Chicago Bears game.	Guffey, Penna.	his orchestra	Chicago

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:15 WBZ, Talk on football, Lou Little, coach of Columbia University.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano duo.
2:45 WNAC, Events at National Air Races, Cleveland:
4:00 WEEI, National Air Races at Cleveland, reported by Graham McNamee.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; guest speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, Victor Herbert's "Natoma," with Francia White; Jan Peerce; John Barclay, and Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Concert by Bohumir Kryl's Bohemian Band, from Grant Park, Chicago.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety program.
10:30 WBZ, Williamstown Institute of Human Relations: Robert Russell Wicks and Newton D. Baker, speakers.

Road Building Is Brought to Halt As Citizens Draft Watering Cart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29—A drought isn't usually calculated to affect the building of roads. But in this town, all road building was brought to a halt recently by the town's record dry spell because the watering cart used by the road builders has been creaking from house to house delivering water.

Shades of the old milk route! Men and boys who usually bend their brawny backs with the rhythmic swing of picks and shovels are now traveling around with the water truck, acting as runners for the housewives.

Orders to detach the watering cart from highway work were given by Pasquale Nortorantonio, highway commissioner, after his department was notified that the townsfolk were facing a serious situation as the result of dry wells.

Meanwhile, the fire companies were also alarmed at the drought conditions. Practically all brooks flowing through the Woodward Road section are dry, hence there is no water supply for fire other than hydrants which are miles away.

A committee has asked the Providence Public Works Department to make plans immediately to furnish a greater water supply in the future in order that another such emergency may be prevented. However, Providence officials report that there are obstacles to be overcome before the North Providence water supply can be increased.

Religious Issues Are Discussed By Institute Group

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—A New York City rabbi today said interfaith movements should recognize and co-operate with those whose religion was "fighting for bread" or unite against them.

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg, of Mt. Nibop congregation, New York City, made his proposal during a period of analysis of intergroup relations in the United States held by the Institute of Human Relations here.

"Unless we take cognizance of the spirit of social rebellion and economic discontent that is being channeled as a religion and accept existence of that fact as a reality, this is not an interfaith movement," he said.

Earlier Newton D. Baker, chairman of the meeting, said, "The several expressions made here, which have indicated that there are in the world individuals or groups which have rejected God entirely, are no part of the problem of this conference. They are elements in the great battle between the spiritual and material forces of the world, which has been in existence since the beginning of time.

"I think I speak the sentiment of this conference when I say that its attitude has been one of compassion for the tragedy which has made men so desperate they can believe that freedom and beauty and a better life can be gathered from a garden sown only with the seeds of discrimination, repression and persecution."

The Rev. Richard Jones of Gladstone, N. J., a Methodist minister, said an "improper emphasis on the death of our Saviour" in Protestant Sunday schools prejudiced children against Jews and sowed the seed of antisemitism as he reported the success of a tour through Indiana with Rabbi Morris Lieberman of Winston Salem, N. C., in the interests of the interfaith movement.

The fear of racial trouble caused many Indiana Jews, Rabbi Lieberman said, to adopt a "let-well-enough-alone" attitude when cooperation in an interfaith movement was suggested.

Intolerance of religious problems existed where there was ignorance, the Rev. Michael Ahern, S. J., of Weston College, Weston, Mass., asserted. The Jesuit priest said that during the last six years as director of the Roman Catholic radio hour less than 100 letters out of 125,000 expressed intolerance. Most of these he said were badly written.

"In the six years we have never called anyone names," he added, "and we have never been called Pied Pipers."

Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of Dana College, Newark, N. J., said, as the session ended, that the Protestant Church was definitely allying itself with nationalism which was rapidly becoming "sanctified nationalism."

"It is closely allied with nationalism," Dr. Kingdon said, "and nationalism is the foe of religion."

Idaho Girl Makes City Peace-Minded By Winning Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—A world peace consciousness settled over Idaho Falls when its citizens viewed the gold medal sent from Paris to one of Idaho's native daughters, as the highest award in an international peace essay contest, sponsored annually among high school students of 11 countries by the Federation Interalliee Des Anciens Combattants—known popularly as Fidac.

The winner is Miss Lois Anderson. Her essay, entitled "Why We Have a Fete on Armistice Day," was written in 1932, while she was a student of the Idaho Falls High School. In this city alone more than 300 high school students competed.

The medal is inscribed in French: "Toward Peace and Harmony With Godliness in Memory of Paris, France." The name of the winner is engraved. A Grecian figure extending the laurel wreath of achievement is on one side, and on the other, a spray of oak leaves symbolizing strength and victory.

Mexico Opens Drive In War on Smugglers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Smuggling has become such a problem that the Government has just announced an active drive against it. Smugglers have adopted every modern device to successfully elude the customs examination at the frontier. Automobiles, airplanes, fishing barks, disguised coast guard cutters are constantly used and the border officials daily report new methods.

One reason for this is the increased demand for American goods which pay very high duties. Silks, electrical appliances, dresses and all types of household necessities command good prices here. In the United States, Mexican furs, jewelry and other luxuries are most profitable. Lately silver has constituted the main attraction.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers at night, not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness probably followed by showers at night; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds over the south portion and moderate west winds over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	78	Minneapolis	50	62
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	54	68	New York	60	80
Denver	58	78	Norfolk	68	76
Helena	50	72	Philadelphia	64	84
Jacksonville	76	84	St. Louis	60	76
Kansas City	58	68	San Francisco	58	66
Los Angeles	66	78	Washington	66	84
Miami	84	90			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 29.
B—Maximum, Aug. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:32 a. m., height 9.6 feet and 12:54 p. m., height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:56.

Women of G. O. P. Outline Demands At Maine Parley

BELGRADE LAKES, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham, Mass., publicity director of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club, declared today the Republican Party has the right to know "now" whether Herbert Hoover will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1936.

He said that unless the Republican Party "tries to offer an honest solution to the vital problem with which the country is faced, the Democrats will win again."

Mrs. Cutler said the question people wanted answered was "Will you and I—or your neighbor and mine—have a job?

"All this talk about the Constitution is of real importance and interest—but after all, you cannot eat the Constitution.

"People want real jobs, not made jobs.

Whole Family Investigated

"In the industrial field, a worker has only to prove his ability to get a job, but when he applies to the Government, his whole family is investigated, and nobody else in the family can work for the Government if he does.

"I believe this country will only go forward as this independence is returned to the worker, . . . and there is a chance for the Republican Party to bring this about."

To win in 1936, the Republican Party must "saw wood," and "if the Republican Party has any sense it will begin by sawing out dead wood," Mrs. Cutler declared.

"And when 1936 comes around some of these smart politicians who were elected as Republicans and have been good voters for the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts are going to find themselves out on a limb—and of course we can't depend upon them to saw that limb off, but the Republican Party can do it for them."

Criticizes Governor

A double-barreled attack against President Roosevelt and the Administration was launched last night by Miss Gail Laughlin at the first night's session of the conference which, she said, was significant in that it afforded for the first time opportunity for women to speak the first word in a state political campaign.

While Miss Gaulin's address was "Politics in Maine," she broadened into activities of the Federal Government, after assailing Gov. Louis J. Brann's political theme of 1934, which she said was "telling everyone in the State he had saved $10,000,000 when in reality what money actually was saved—and it wasn't $10,000,000—was saved by a Republican administration.

"Our Government," she said, "is faced with destruction. President Roosevelt in fact is a dictator. As Governor of New York he warned against federal interference in state affairs. Today he seeks dissolution of these individual state rights."

Pointing out that Democratic heads saw fit immediately upon their victory to recognize women in politics, she declared that "unless the Republican Party wakes up and give women more recognition it will never win."

Mountain Climbers Find New Route To Top of Grand Teton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Negotiating the treacherous Teepe glacier and the Otter snow field, which have halted all previous parties, William Loomis, mountain climber, and Paul Petzoldt, official park guide, discovered a new route up the Grand Teton Mountain, sentinel of the Grand Teton National Park.

The climb was acclaimed by mountain climbers in the Jackson Hole country as one of the best ever made in the Teton range.

Leaving the timberline camp of Petzoldt at 7 a. m., the two young men clambered over the steep snow slopes of the glacier. Water falling from the high snow fields near the summit had covered the lower rocks with a thin layer of ice which added greatly to their difficulties.

At 10:30 a. m. the climbers reached the Otter snow field, and they are believed to be the first persons ever to stand there. At several places it was necessary for one to boost the other up on his shoulders to reach the few and scattered handholds on the slippery cliffs.

The summit was reached at noon and on the descent Loomis and Petzoldt decided to take the east ridge, which has been successfully climbed only twice. This was the first time the descent has been made by any other route than that discovered by the William O. Owen party in 1898.

Mississippi Contest Won by Long's Foe

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 29 (AP)—Hugh White, Columbia lumberman, who charged in the campaign that Huey P. Long of Louisiana sought to bring about his defeat in order to extend the Louisiana "Dictator's" political influence into Mississippi, had received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi last night on the basis of unofficial returns from Tuesday's runoff primary.

White held a 10,000-vote lead over Paul B. Johnson of Hattiesburg, former congressman, whom he charged with soliciting and accepting Long's support, with only 16 of the state's 1651 precincts unreported. The final result was not expected to be materially changed by the late-reporting country boxes.

The Associated Press tabulation gave White 181,751 to Johnson's 171,045.

Apparently nominated as second in command as Lieutenant Governor was J. B. Snider, Senatobia publisher of a chain of weekly newspapers, whose 13,000 vote lead over the State Senator Walter N. Taylor of Clinton, can hardly be overcome in the late returns.

OSYKA, Miss., Aug. 29 (AP)—A yelling group of 200 persons hanged and burned Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, in effigy last night.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Thumbs Up," Eddie Dowling's revue, with Clark and McCullough, Ray Dooley, Paul Draper, Eunice Healey and others, 8:20.

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Romance," starring Jane Cowl in part created by Doris Keane at Maxine Elliott's Theater, 1913, Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

WESTFORD—"In the Red," new comedy by Robert L. Scribner of the Lake Shore Theater, presented by Franklin L. Trask, Lake Shore Theater, 8:30.

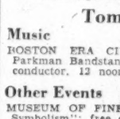
WEST FALMOUTH—"Private Lives," Noel Coward play, with Rose Hobart and Richard Whorf in leads supported by Sylvia Weld and Tyrone Power Jr. Final bill of season, Beach Theater, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Kind Lady," starring Effie Shannon, supported by the South Shore Players, Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William and Claire Dodd, 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Murder in the Fleet," with Robert Taylor and Jean Parker. Comedy and cartoon.

FINE ARTS—"Waltz Time in Vienna," with Willy Fritsch and Renate Muller. Romantic musical based on life of Johann Strauss, 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Silly Symphony; shorts and news.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers and Irvin S. Cobb. Fenway, 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount, 10:27 a. m., 1:13, 4:03, 6:51, 9:39. "Without Regret," with Elissa Landi.

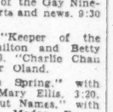
KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone, Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable, 10:24 a. m., 12:39, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:37. "Major Bowes' Amateur Theater of the Air," film.

ORPHEUM—"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:34, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Shorts and news. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina."

STATE—"The Girl Friend," with Ann Sothern, Jack Haley and Roger Pryor, 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland." Tomorrow, Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina."

METROPOLITAN — "Accent on Youth," with Sylvia Sidney and Herbert Marshall, 11:31 a. m., 2:15, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Phil Spitalny and his all-girl revue and orchestra on stage. Tomorrow: "Annapolis Farewell."

MODERN—"Curly Top," with Shirley Temple, John Boles and Rochelle Hudson. 9:18, 11:46 a. m., 2:16, 4:46, 7:16, 9:46. "Mutiny Ahead," with Neil Hamilton and Kathleen Burke.



BOSTON — "Hot Tip," with Zasu Pitts and James Gleason, 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. On stage, "Folies Bergeres," new production.

TREMONT—"Ten Dollar Raise," with Edward Everett Horton and Karen Morley. "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION—"Forward Together," historical; "Songwriters of the Gay Nineties," musical; other shorts and news, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Betty Furness, 1:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Charlie Chan in Egypt," with Warner Oland.

UNIVERSITY—"Paris in Spring," with Tullio Carminati and Mary Ellis, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Men Without Names," with Fred MacMurray and Madge Evans. "March of Time."

Music

ERA TRAVELING THEATER — Famous songs and scenes from 11 noted operas by ERA Opera Orchestra, chorus and soloists under the direction of Raffaelo Martino. At Playstead, Franklin Park, Dorchester, 8.

CHARLESTOWN CONCERT—ERA Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, at Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., 7 City Square, 8.

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Feature, "Four Pictures in Miniature," by Ferdinand Fasanacht, conducted by composer. At Dean Road shell, near Beacon Street, 8:15.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Dramatic readings, O. E. Bennett; vaudeville; ERA Orchestra. In co-operation with Volunteers of America, 29 Hanover Street, North End, 7:30.

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Reverend Takes His Text"; Negro ERA Orchestra, First Church of the Messiah, 511 Columbus Avenue, Outer South End, 7:40.

ERA TALK—"Savings Bank Insurance," Judd Dewey, Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 8.

ALLSTON TALK AND DRAMA—"Drama of the Ages," by John Crooks; "The Green Coat," Brighton-Allston Community Theater; "French Without a Master," Jamaica Plain Community Theater; "Rosalie," South End Community Theater; ERA Orchestra, At Brightelmstone Club, 541 Cambridge Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—At Parkman Bandstand, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, 12 noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Christian Symbolism"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN EXHIBIT—Annual show at Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 1-6. Vegetable judging contest at 10 a. m.

Move to Tighten State Finance Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

part of his colleagues, Democratic or Republican, to show a willingness to increase the tax assessments. But there appears no other way to get the money today and it is too easy to pass a bill with the mere statement that it will be paid for out of the general fund.

Each appropriation act passed, according to the Nelson amendment, would carry a proviso that only 5 per cent of its cost should come from the state tax. That proviso, he believes, will make legislators think twice about how much they plan to spend and where they will get the money.

He pointed to a similar plan in effect in Nebraska and believes that he will find little opposition to the measure because of its widespread appeal to every taxpayer in the Commonwealth.

The amendment cannot, however, be promulgated immediately. The measure must be acted upon by two separately elected legislatures. It first must be passed upon by one fourth of the Legislature in joint convention in 1936. Then, if it is accepted, the newly elected Legislature would act on it in similar manner in 1937. From there the measure would go to the people in 1938. Its inauguration would come in 1939. The trail appears to be a long one, but Representative Nelson said he is prepared to sponsor the measure as long as he is on Beacon Hill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Arbitration Settled 148 of 150 N. H. Strikes in Past 25 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29—Successful arbitration of 148 strikes out of 150 in New Hampshire during the past quarter of a century was announced by John S. D. Davie, labor commissioner, today. Accounting for this exceptional record in peacefully settling differences between capital and labor, Mr. Davie gave three reasons:

1. New Hampshire has no large industrial cities, with their many diversified aims running counter to each other. It is therefore easier to centralize any problem needing rectification.

2. Her poulation is to a large degree either native-born American or French-Canadian, and both groups are disposed to go a long way before resorting to strikes. Neither group is inclined toward radicalism and labor agitators find little sympathy, due probably to the high state of unionization of labor there.

3. There also exists a strong spirit of co-operation on the part of reputable citizens, who endeavor to bring about as quickly as possible conciliation between employer and employee.

When asked why, in the face of such favorable conditions for both labor and industry, some large and influential mills are threatening to leave the State and move to the South, Mr. Davie stated that general conditions affecting the industry were responsible.

He attributed the decline of New Hampshire mill industry to the processing tax upon cotton and to the cheaper labor conditions of the South. These have been held responsible for New England textile troubles by most leaders in the business.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ogunquit Art Association

Ogunquit, Maine

TWO organizations offer summer exhibitions to visitors at Ogunquit. The Art Center at Perkins Cove presents several hundred exhibits in a series of displays contributed by artists of varying tendency. The Art Association shows a collection which is small by comparison, more local and in many respects more pertinent to the environment.

The Art Association display is not propped up with names. Most of the contributors are unknown to us, but no less interesting for that. They happen to please this reviewer especially because of an absence for the most part of affectation, because of diligence, of freedom from slurring, untidy performance. There is no artiness. On the whole one feels these painters have been inspired by the atmosphere, by the crisp, bright clarity, the clean pure tones, the airiness, the brine. Murky tones are happily lacking, brown sauces absent.

Charles Woodbury is the celebrity by exception in this display. There is a large marine in oil, revealing his customary mobile, rhythmic treatment of the surf. Mr. Woodbury is one of the few painters of the sea who does not make one feel that in his attempt to gain space and depth he has solidified the water to a gelatinous texture. The seas of most painters in New England seem fixed, for all the surge and tumult. Mr. Woodbury's surf seems to ascend and descend, dissolve, disappear. The picture is entitled "Sharks." Beneath the shimmering surface one may see the large fish moving gracefully. For contrasting note, clumps of siena seaweed streak the waters.

Still-lifes constitute an appreciable part of the display. Some of the oils are rather studied, a trifle obvious in their attempt to gain symmetry, or rather an orderly assymetrical scheme. Edith Jackson Green proves most successful in communicating movement to flowers, cut and arranged in vases. She conveys a tautness, a resiliency, a sense of pressure, all of which are qualities which are perceived in living things, but which are lost to the painter with an eye for palpable characteristics.

Elizabeth Sawtelle is another contributor who impressed us with dynamic qualities. She paints creeks and coves with discernment for the total effect. She has an eye for the correct color, the proper emphasis, the motivating line. Another painter in her class is Elwyn George Gowan, whose "Rip Tide" and scene of marshes are both noteworthy for an authentic atmosphere.

Very different is an oil by Henry Strater entitled, "Stranger in the Corral." Those devoted to horses should enjoy this composition which depends upon two subjects for design, the fence and the horses. Other contributions may be seen, some catching the eye for some engaging quality, others commonplace. On the whole, however, the display is very enjoyable.

D. A.

"Waltz Time in Vienna"

ANOTHER film based on the famous battle of music between Johann Strauss the elder and Joseph Lanner is submitted this week at the Fine Arts. "Waltz Time in Vienna," however, is distinguished for a light touch and intelligence in direction.

The rivalry between the two waltz masters in Vienna cafés is amusingly depicted. Lanner's daughter (Renate Müller) and his drummer (Willy Fritsch) provide the romantic note, but when the drummer quits in support of his fellow-player, Strauss (Adolf Wohlbrück) skies are clouded. Strauss takes an orchestra of his own to London to play for the Queen, but Lanner's daughter trails along with a girls' orchestra, to submit her father's music in competition. After diverting complications, the film concludes with a court trial between the composers, followed by a reconciliation and a general parade.

Oddly enough, the featured players are rather overshadowed by their associates; partly because the associates have the better rôles. The items of chief interest are the rivalry between Strauss and Lanner (Paul Hörbiger) and the romantic attachment of Queen Victoria (Hanna Waag) and Prince Albert (Heinz von Cleve). The scenes in which the Queen, by means of the waltz, bolsters her courage to propose are vastly entertaining.

A new Silly Symphony, "The Goddess of Spring," and other shorts complete a pleasing bill.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

individual methods" in their struggle against war. They are not to refuse enlistment, boycott mobilization or sabotage military plants.

Reds Change Tactics: Page 4

Liner—Bremen Brings 2037 Passengers

NEW YORK (AP)—The North German Lloyd liner Bremen, due in New York today, is bringing 2037 passengers, the largest booking to arrive in this port in the past three years.

Other vessels due from transatlantic points include the Italian liner Rex, which has 1806 passengers aboard. Four ships from the south and one from Nova Scotia will add to the numbers disembarking.

Injunction—Trial for Contempt Held Legal

NEW YORK—A ruling by the New York State Supreme Court that constitutes what labor leaders declared was one of the most important victories by unionism, is on official record today. It is to the effect that persons charged with contempt of court for violation of labor injunctions may demand and receive trial by jury.

The decision was handed down by Justice Meier Steinbrink yesterday in the first test case concerning the constitutionality of recent legislative enactments designed to remedy abuses in labor injunctions and, in particular, cases involving picketing by strikers. Justice Steinbrink held that the laws do not constitute infringement of judicial authority, and that they cannot be regarded as "class legislation."

Reich—Lower Prices Decreed

BERLIN (AP)—Walther Darré, Commissioner for the Control of Prices, has ordered the prices of meat, potatoes and certain other staples reduced. Lower prices also were decreed for certain types of cheese. Dr. Darre fixed the producers' maximum prices for vegetables and oi's.

East River—Embankment Highway Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dirt began to fly yesterday for New York City's most notable civic improvement under its $77,000,000 federal work relief allotment. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, federal WPA administrator here, turned the first spades for the East River drive.

This motor express highway, to cost $1,650,000 when completed, will rim the city from the Battery to East 125th Street. It is another step in the rehabilitation of tenement neighborhoods of the lower East Side.

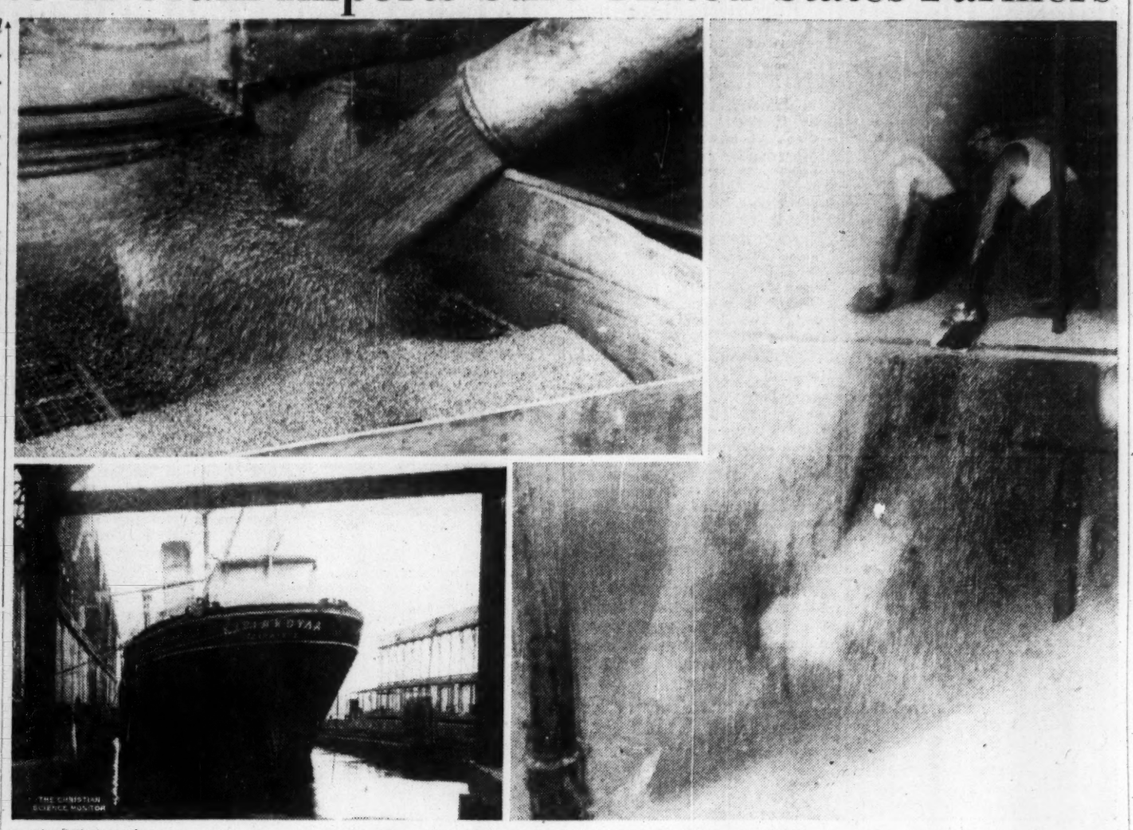
Mediterranean—Italy Reported Fortifying Island

ATHENS (AP)—The island of Sasento in the Bay of Vallona, Albania, is being fortified by the Italians, advices from Albania said today. The dispatch said the Italians had been busy all week bringing in munitions and building materials, with army officers making a survey of the small island.

If substantiated, the report adds a thorn to the already uncomfortable Italo-Yugoslav situation. Belgrade dislikes its small southerly neighbor to be under Italian influence, but Rome keeps a foothold there in the Balkans.

Vast Increase in Grain Imports Stirs United States Farmers

Ports along Atlantic seaboard flooded with incoming shipments as farmers of Midwest ask if New Deal is in reverse and if AAA production curbs are for the benefit of foreign growers.



By a Staff Photographer

Unloading Cargo of Imported Grain at Boston Dock

Upper Left—Grain Flowing From Suction Pipe. Lower Left—Greek Freighter Kyriakoula Discharging 250,000 Bushels of Argentine Corn. Right—Men in Ship's Hold Shoveling Grain.

Millions of bushels of grain being sucked from the holds of foreign ships docked at American ports along the whole Atlantic seaboard today caused grain merchants to ask, "Is the New Deal in reverse? Are foreign producers instead of American farmers reaping the benefits of AAA production curbs?"

Farmers in the Middle West are quick to reply to these questions with a thunder of affirmatives heard all over the United States. While New England farmers are feeding their livestock with Canadian frosted wheat, midwestern farmers under AAA compulsion are plowing under their waving fields of growing crops.

Many farm protests heard by grain merchants in Boston originated in Illinois. Corn is being shipped into that State by the carload from South Africa and the Argentine, while farmers within 40 miles of Chicago, the largest corn market in the world, are reported to have been ordered to plow under their growing corn "within five days."

Jammed With Ships

New England, unable to obtain its full quota of corn from the Middle West, finds its ports jammed with ships bringing in corn for local consumption from Roumania, Poland and Russia. Imports of all grain into the United States for the 12 months ending July 1, announced today through federal authorities in Boston, amounted to 83,460,000 bushels.

And in the matter of exports, history comes far from repeating itself. Between 1898 and 1902, grain merchants stated, United States exported on the average of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. Last year, this trade had shrunk to 26,000,000 bushels. And this year, not one pound of wheat, corn or oats has gone out of Boston Harbor, bound for foreign ports.

The national activity in grain imports is reflected in the bustle along Boston piers. Just now the Greek freighter Kyriakoula, tied up at the Mystic Docks in Charlestown, is discharging 250,000 bushels of Argentine corn. This ship arrived nine days ago but waited at anchor while the steamer Cape Corso unloaded a cargo of grain.

Despite frequent shipments into the interior for consumption, the grain elevator at Mystic Pier is virtually at the bursting point as ship after ship unloads its cargo for markets that the American farmer was supposed to have filled.

From Foreign Posts

Since Jan. 1 a total of 2,210,428 bushels of corn has been brought to Boston from foreign ports, most of it in bulk. Of this total 1,704,226 bushels were from Argentina, the balance coming from Roumania. In addition, Boston received 103,000 bushels of Polish oats and 39,908 bushels Argentine oats, according to records of the Grain and Flour Exchange.

Grain merchants do not charge all the activity along the Atlantic seaboard to the AAA. Curtailed acreage controlled the amount of grain planted last year, but then came the drought. It reduced the harvest and cut the local supply far below the domestic demand. This summer the heat wave had some effect on the crops, while wheat fields were affected by rust, making much of the harvest unfit for milling purposes.

Boston grain men say that quantities of milling wheat will come from Canada during the coming "crop year" on account of rust and heat damage to the American crop this summer and because Canadian wheat had a high protein content. Further imports of corn from Argentina during the next two months is assured by orders already placed, but by late October domestic corn will begin to reach the market and a good harvest is promised. Doubling of the crop of oats in this country will halt further importation of that grain.

Corn Production

The United States produces 60 per cent of all the corn grown in the world, grain men declare. About 85 per cent of all corn raised is fed to live stock and remains in the country in which it is grown, yet as much as 200,000,000 bushels were exported from the United States in the closing years of the nineteenth century. These figures have dwindled to about 5,000,000 bushels yearly since 1930.

Foreign countries since the World War have increased production of grains until Europe has utilized some 12,000,000 additional acres for wheat production that amounted to more than 200,000,00 bushels above prewar figures. And countries that previously raised large grain crops added to their acreage. Result—exports of grains to the United States and the scarcity in this country had no helpful effect upon farmers.

The high duty placed on imports by the United States failed to prevent an influx of sizable quantities. Milling wheat, for instance, pays 42 cents a bushel duty when brought into the United States; feed wheat 10 per cent; corn 25 cents a bushel and oats 16 cents.

But through the dust tossed up by giant "vacuum sweepers" sucking the grain from the holds of foreign vessels, a bright ray of hope shines for American farmers. The unprecedented influx of grain imports is only temporary, the grain experts stated. This season's harvest in the mid-west will be reasonably good. And another year should bring the American crops back to normal.

Hearst Asks Smith To Split His Party

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in 1919, when Mr. Hearst's own ambitions for political preference were intense.

In that year his newspapers, by implication, connected Mr. Smith with the sale of impure milk in the Empire State. Three years later Mr. Smith refused categorically to permit his name to appear on the same ticket with Mr. Hearst when the publisher was seeking the nomination to the United States Senate. Mr. Hearst's compliments to Mr. Smith today are the first indication that any change had occurred in their relations.

A "Genuine Democrat"

"I think Alfred E. Smith would make a powerful candidate," he says today. "He is the accredited leader of the genuine Democratic Party. He was their latest presidential candidate. His principles are the historic principles of the party.

"Associated with him should be some notable Southern Democrats like Governor Ritchie, or Senator Byrd, or Governor Talmadge.

"It is not for me . . . to know or care whether Mr. Smith is a Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew.

"He is a good citizen. . . .

"He pronounces the word 'America' properly and patriotically. And that is all that matters in these widely disloyal days."

Out to Save America

With regard to whether or not Mr. Smith is willing to run for President again, Mr. Hearst editorially urges him to feel "with other good citizens that in the coming election we are not merely electing a President, we are saving America."

The editorial is replete with Hearst political animosities and "the yellow peril of Asiatic despotism" is not forgotten in a review which strikes out directly at both President Roosevelt and former President Hoover.

Adjuring the Republicans not to nominate Mr. Hoover, he declares that "as a candidate he would be a calamity equaled only by the depression with which he is so closely identified," but he believes that an "appealing ticket could be made of Governor (Alfred M.) Landon of Kansas, or Frank Knox of Illinois."

Smith's Friends Say He Won't

Mr. Smith could not be reached for comment when this was written, but some of his political friends said that Mr. Hearst's editorial had been placed before him and that he was "considering it."

Although Mr. Smith is known to be out of accord with the New Deal administration and its policies, having been one of the founders of the Liberty League that was organized to curb administration spending and to correct constitutional policies, the thought in best-informed political quarters here today was that Mr. Heart's urgings would not cause him to deviate from his code of party regularity.

He would, they added, stand by the results of the 1936 Democratic national convention, even though it meant his withdrawal from participation in the campaign. Certainly, it was held, he would not put himself in the position of re-entering the field under Heart auspices.

Calls Roosevelt 'Socialist'

Mr. Hearst contends that the socialist name would be the better label for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Democrats, and, in coming out strongly for "a Jeffersonian Democratic party" ticket in 1936 constituted of "recognized Democrats" and with a platform of "sound Democratic principles," he voices the view that "this regular Democratic Party" should "sue out an injunction to prevent the Socialist Party from using its name."

"The present Administration has adopted all the socialist principles," he continues. "Why should it not be content with a socialist name?"

This version of the New Deal democracy is based, he states, on the fact that "it has repudiated all the policies of the Democratic platform; all the promises of the candidates on the recent alleged Democratic ticket; all the policies of the historic Democratic Party; all the policies of Jefferson who founded the party."

Marks Final Break

Thus Mr. Hearst breaks definitely and finally with the Administration of President Roosevelt, whom he had a prominent part in nominating in Chicago.

The break was not unexpected. It follows a long series of editorial criticism by Hearst newspapers alleging Administration encroachments on the Constitution and individual liberty. The only wonder among political observers was that Mr. Hearst remained on the Roosevelt bandwagon as long as he did.

Reports received here indicate that the Hearst movement, prefaced as it was by Mr. Colby's announcement yesterday, is not being well received among political leaders.

Associated Press dispatches quoted Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, both actively anti-New Deal, whose names have been connected with the Constitutional Democratic ticket, as "knowing nothing about it."

The same source reported party regulars as looking on the move as one of several "test balloons" they expect to see floating in the political empyrean in the next twelvemonth.

"That is just one of those moves that are being threatened in the hope of getting a party to weaken us," Speaker Joseph W. Byrnes (D) of Tennessee, was quoted as saying. "All these efforts will die aborning."

Washington Insights

Members of Congress Scatter Their Various Ways to Engage in the More Frivilous Things—Every Jack of Them Refusing to Be a Dull Boy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 29

What will members of Congress do for the next four months when there are no roll calls to answer, nor bills to study and make speeches about?

Adjournment, it develops, is meaning a change of scenery for most of the 531 members but a prolonged vacation for scarcely any. Many of the new members have to stay close to their districts to watch over their tottering political fences, while even the old-timers who feel free to take a long trip try in some way to add a tinge of business to pleasure.

Jack Refuses to Be Dull Boy

As schoolteachers are required to study in the summer in order to make themselves more valuable in the winter, so Congressmen nearly all have some special interest on which they feel they must brush up during their long vacation period.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who thinks that too many Americans—members of Congress included—are too sectional in their views, will make a 30-day tour of the country starting next week. Eschewing airplanes and Pullman cars, he and his son are purchasing a trailer to hitch to their automobile. Doing their own cooking, the Senator expects the 8500-mile trip that he has mapped out to cost him no more than $100.

Europe to Get Its Share

With the belief that world affairs will be occupying a major position on the stage when Congress convenes again in January, a number of senators and representatives have headed toward Europe in the last week.

Leading the procession was Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who is making a first-hand study of the war situation at his own expense. As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the munitions committee, he expects to be able to speak with authority on his return.

Europe-bound at the present time are Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, Senator James Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, and Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts. This is the latter's twenty-fourth trip to Europe.

Group Goes to Far East

Nearly one fifth of the members of Congress will set sail on Oct. 16 as guests of the Philippine Government to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the new Commonwealth Government in the islands. The delegation will be headed by Vice-President John N. Garner, who usually will not be budged out of his Texas home when Congress is not in session. The ship will put in at Japan long enough for Mr. Garner to pay the respects of the United States Government.

Dwarfed in size by the record Philippine junket is that of another group setting sail for Honolulu to hold hearings on a bill to make Hawaii the forty-ninth State.

Long to Help Football

Other members have important political jobs back in their states. Unique among these is Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana who made it known that he was going to carry out plans for further building up his much-favored Louisiana State University. The football team would get special consideration, he indicated.

The 16 congressional investigations, authorized to begin or continue, will keep a considerable number of Senators and Representatives in the capital most of the time. Moreover, with the New Deal work program just getting under way, many members have found that their political interests can be better served in the capital than in their districts anyway.

Denies Pressure Used

Although the Administration denies that pressure from Capitol Hill has nothing to do with the allotment of funds, various members have found that some use can be made of the fund at any rate.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, has set a staff to work sending telegrams to each town in the State which gets an allotment. He addresses them to the editor of the local newspaper who publishes them for the townspeople to see.

The Senator's message runs like this:

"It gratifies me to advise you that the President today authorized under the PWA program the following projects in which you are interested."

Then Up to Editor

After listing the projects, he winds up:

"It was a pleasure to be of service to your community in this matter."

The editor, at least if he is a Democrat, writes an editorial saying how fine it is to have a man in Congress who is interested in seeing that the town gets its share of money.

If he listens to his conscience the member who will probably be busiest during the recess is Rep. Ernest Lundeen (F-L) of Minnesota, who wrote to President Roosevelt asking him to reconvene Congress the day after it adjourned. He is especially interested in getting left-wing unemployment and farm refinancing bills approved.

Women Get Jobs In WPA on Pledge Of White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—In line with his promise that women should have consideration under the $4,000,000,000 Work Relief program, President Roosevelt has approved to date projects designed to give jobs to 54,199 of them.

The projects, located in 41 states, cover a wide field of activities, many of which were begun under the old FERA program. Among the types of approved work are library, Braille transcription, art, music, records and clerical work, research and special surveys, recreation, health, emergency homemaking, nutrition, canning, sewing, landscape beautification and community service centers.

Jobs Promised for 500,000

Under the FERA there were 300,000 women put to work at emergency jobs. When the WPA program is in full sway, officials have promised that 500,000 out of the 3,500,000 jobs shall be held by women. The plan is to eventually take care of all employable women on the relief rolls who are either heads of families or unmarried women without other means of support.

A tabulation made by the division of applications and information shows that $20,218,000 has been allotted to 613 women's projects to date.

Southern States in Lead

While some states have only one project chiefly designed for female labor, Georgia has 35, Arkansas has 35, California has 33, Texas has 29, Alabama has 28, and Massachusetts, 25.

Indication that sewing will be an important feature of the women's work program was given today when Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director, announced that 150,000,000 yards of cotton textiles will be purchased and turned into garments for the needy within the next six or eight months. The garments will be distributed through public relief agencies.

Senator Byrd of Virginia Rejects Split Party Plan

BERRYVILLE, Va., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, today made plain that he will not join the movement proposed by William Randolph Hearst to make Alfred E. Smith a presidential candidate on a "constitutional" Democratic ticket.

"I have repeatedly said I would have no part in it," he declared.

Political observers pointed out that, although Senator Byrd and his colleague, Senator Carter Glass, have opposed new-deal legislation on several occasions, both regard themselves as regulars of the Democratic Party and would be unlikely to bolt the regular ticket.

Maine Amendment Proposes Change In Voting Requirement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 29—Increased revenue and an effort to exclude undesirable visitors from taking advantage of Maine's short limit voting requirement law are behind the proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on next month.

The amendment, proposed by Selectman Gerrish of Old Orchard, would require a six months' stay in a town or city before a person could vote. The present law demands but a three months' residence. The sponsor claims that the new law would curb many undesirable "fly-by-night" elements, which come to the towns and are utilized by local selfish interests for their own ends.

The added revenue would accrue from higher fishing and hunting license fees demanded from non-residents. A hunting and fishing license for a resident of the State is but $1.50, whereas it costs a visitor $20.

This proposed amendment applies only to people coming from points outside of Maine, not to Maine residents moving from one town to another.

Camden Workers Back on Job

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 29 (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Company yards, shut down for three months by a strike, reopened today with 3600 workers back on the job. Roy S. Campbell, general manager, announced that 3385 workers "clocked in" on time when the yard gates swung open for the day shift, and that some 250 others will be on hand for the operation of the two other shifts.

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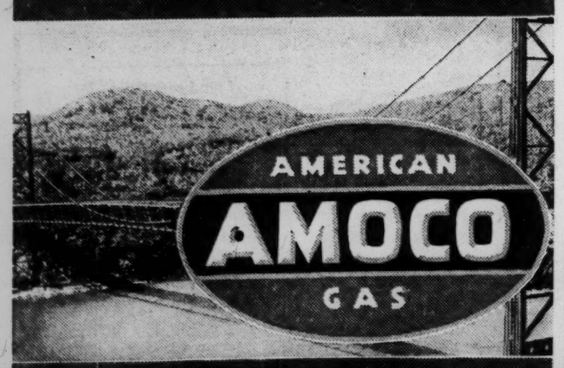

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• If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Welfare of Mexican Indians Promoted in Cardenas Plans; Show Skill in Highway Work

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Glowing reports of the friendly appeal made to the Mexican Indians by President Cardenas continue coming north across the Rio Grande. Coupled to the reports are others describing the influence already made upon these Indians by the Texas-Mexico City highway.

Persons who have watched the Mexican Chief Executive mingling with the peoples of the back country praise his efforts to wear down an age-old shyness and persuade the Indians to discuss their agricultural and other problems. And they are further enthusiastic over the adaptability the Indians have shown in handling the modern machinery used on the 750 miles of highway. All in all, if one may so interpret the reports ranging north, the Mexican Indian is headed for more prosperous days.

The plight of Mexico's some 12,000,000 darkskin people of the mountains has been not unlike that of similar races in other Latin-American countries. They suffered under the early Spanish explorers, continued to suffer under Spanish colonial rule, and kept on suffering under a misnamed republican administration of government.

Reallocation of Lands

The year 1910 saw the first serious effort made to give to them a small share of the political and economic freedom rightfully theirs. Since then sporadic agitations have appeared and "petered out" until today perhaps the most thoughtfully devised program is gradually going forward.

Mexico's chief problem has been, and is, reallocation of lands to the people from whom the soil was confiscated. And added to the problem have been the serious questions of education and social improvement. Reported contacts between the Indians and President Cardenas might logically be ignored were it not for a Six-Year Plan now being pushed to completion by the Government. Presidential smiles and conversations are nothing out of the ordinary to the Indians. Amicable gestures have been part of the political game and have meant as much or as little as they were intended to mean. For the moment, however, a new situation exists.

Briefly, what Mexican political leaders, at least governmental leaders, hope to accomplish is the promotion of an agricultural development making use of all idle lands and workers. To do so the Indians, far and wide, must be educated in the purposes of the plan and made to feel a new-found faith in the practices of the National Government. To this end, President Cardenas is reported closely contacting groups beyond the confines of the capital city.

Careful Planning Needed

So little may be authentically stated as to conditions below the surface of Mexican affairs that only a more or less hopeful view can be taken over what the Six-Year Plan promoters anticipate.

A unanimous degree of optimism does not exist as is shown by a remark recently made in the Mexican Chamber to the effect that "Mexico should have been conquered by any other nation than Spain. All that Spanish gave to us was a language, bull fights and a headache."

Mexico, like other southern nations, has abounded in political graft, serfdom and revolutions. The practices of years' standing cannot be set aside by the mere effort of a wish. But Mexico, like other Latin-American countries, found itself compelled to strike out on its own accord, following the World War and the economic breakdown in Europe. A breathing space necessarily had to follow while leaders evolved new plans and found their bearings. What Mexico is attempting can be attributed to the post-war period of planning.

President Cardenas's apparent determination to contact people beyond the capital should, if he wins them to his ideas, serve him to a good purpose. He will probably require their support in the days to come. Frankly and unequivocally he declared that he proposes to make over the educational system by introducing socialistic doctrines and taking the Roman Catholic Church out of the schools. Already complaints have risen and loud and vigorous has been the opposition. Demonstrations have occurred in the capital by both men and women. The urban rather than the interurban inhabitants are mostly affected. The reason is simple—education has penetrated only a comparatively short distance into the country. The Indian villages are fertile fields for whatever doctrine the Government may sow.

Source of Strong Support

The co-operation of some 12,000,000 Indians is, then, a support worth obtaining. It could be directed into an army easily capable of retaining in office whatever President it backed. Or it could serve as an insurmountable obstacle to a Red revolution. Red activities persist in breaking forth in Mexico. No sensible person denies the fact. Mexico City formerly was the seat for the western branch of the Soviet Internationale, Havana has taken its place.

Into the Mexican picture one very definite line is being sketched: the new Mexico City-Texas highway. It is a line for something more than travel and for a way over which to convey troops in times of trouble. It is a broad, well-constructed roadway where the tourists of the north shall meet the Indians of the south, the Indians that Cardenas is now questioning and trying to help. It is the roadway where ideas, customs, and manners of the North Americans and the Mexicans shall meet face to face for profitable exchange.

G. H. C.

Italy's Scrap Iron Purchases Mounting

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 29

REFLECTING preparations for her projected campaign in Ethiopia, Italy was shown by Commerce Department figures last night to have more than doubled her purchases of scrap iron and steel through this port during July, as compared with June.

A study of statistics at the Custom House disclosed that 62,169 tons of scrap—raw material for the crucibles of war—were shipped to Italy from New York last month, as against 26,271 tons in June and 21,803 tons in July, 1934.

Party Chiefs Map Course of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

to vote for Senator Carter Glass, whose name would appear on both tickets, as candidate for the Senate from the Old Dominion, if for no higher office.

Giving Voters a Choice

But the citizen would not be forced to vote for President Roosevelt as the head of the ticket. He could vote for the Jeffersonian Democrat instead. So it would go in the whole southern and southwestern tier of states.

In the North, too, the movement aims to round up not only conservative Democrats, but mugwumps, and former Republicans who are dissatisfied with the orthodox GOP ticket, and yet will not support President Roosevelt again.

Intent Is a Split

Few politicians expect such an independent Democratic ticket to win. It is intended instead to split the Roosevelt vote, disorganize the South, and let the "irreducible minimum" of some 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 Republican votes sweep their candidate into the White House. But the stronger the independent Democratic ticket becomes, the closer becomes the balance between the three parties. A three-way split fills all practical men of politics with uncertainty and disquiet.

That is where the Republicans are disturbed. They welcome any Trojan horse that can be smuggled into the Democratic camp, but all the same they would rather pool all the discontented votes into their own ticket. And a vigorous Hearst-Colby-Smith-etc. party is pleasant but it brings no votes to the elephant.

For a Democratic Bait

Instead, the Republicans would prefer to include a Democrat in their own ticket as vice-presidential candidate. This, they figure, would be the safest way to attract floating Democratic votes without sacrificing Republican fundamentals.

They are reluctant to give a Democrat, like Lewis Douglas, the first place on their ticket, and they are firmly decided against proposals heard a few months ago to re-christen the Republican Party as the "Constitutional" or the "National Party." Such heroic measures, their rosy glow now persuades them, are no longer necessary.

But it is by no means certain that even with a Southern Democrat—much less Alfred E. Smith—given the dubious honor of becoming Republican Vice - Presidential candidate, the South would be attracted in great numbers to the ticket.

Old Fires Are Dead

Under peculiar and deep-seated pressure in 1928, several southern states deserted the party banner, but the same fires have not yet been kindled again. The greater likelihood is that if southern favorites, like Senators Glass, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, are listed on the Roosevelt ticket, and the Roosevelt ticket only, people now disgruntled will keep on grumbling but will either vote the ticket or stay home altogether. In either case, President Roosevelt recaptures the Solid South.

So the Republicans are in a dilemma which they are far from solving. They smile uneasily at the Hearst-Colby efforts, which mean that the American Liberty League and other such conservative groups would be split in two, some going for the Jeffersonian ticket, others for the orthodox Republican side.

G. O. P. Internal Rivalry

This is but one of today's major political uncertainties; clouds now only the size of a hand in the otherwise rosy oppositionist skies. Another cloud lies in the rivalry between Republican candidates, however normal, and the failure as yet of any really promising standard-bearer to come forward. The candidates still run by tens or even twenties.

And President Roosevelt, despite the buffets he has recently absorbed in national opinion, seems to feel that matters might be worse. He is now taking three weeks in Hyde Park to work and meditate on his campaign plans when he swings across the country.

His buoyancy at press conferences, now that Congress is away, is marked. His opponents have recently been "giving him plenty of rope." He doubtless feels the strategy works both ways.

Methodists' Plan To Unite Valued In Peace Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The proposed reunion of the three branches of the Methodist Church, plans for which were worked out at a commission meeting here recently will, if finally consummated, mark something of far greater importance than the mere formation of a huge, united, and powerful religious body.

Completion of this welding process, after some 70 years of schismatic controversy, would mark the wiping out of one of the last physical traces of the larger schism which marred the history of the nation—the War Between the States. In the opinion of many commentators it would be a significant step toward that world brotherhood which religion, and the education it has sponsored, so earnestly seeks.

It can be contended that the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church would mean the establishment of a larger, influential peace-seeking body, and set an example, however late, in closing a breach born in a war atmosphere and of the same cause of the war itself—the slavery question.

Must Pass Four Tests

If the plans drafted here by representatives of the three units are approved by a two-thirds majority at general conferences of each church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Protestant Church, in 1936, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1938, and then in 1939 the general conferences of all three register approval by two-thirds majorities—in the case of the southern branch, a three-fourths vote—there will evolve the Methodist Church, with a membership close to 8,000,000.

This plan if union, if carried out, would concentrate the efforts of the Methodist Church in behalf of temperance and social security. Duplication of effort would also be eliminated, for instance, in Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky and other southern states, where two Methodist churches often stand opposite one another.

The year 1944—the centenary of the division of Methodism over slavery—has been suggested for the completion of reunion plans.

One General Conference

The plan the commission adopted recently provides for one general conference of the Methodist Church, instead of three separate ones, six jurisdictional conferences in the United States, a number of central conferences outside the United States and a council of bishops, elected by the several jurisdictions and central conferences, instead of by the general conferences of the three uniting churches, as formerly.

The one really new provision in the recent plans is the development of a new administrative unit in the reunited churches, said Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of Macon, Ga., chairman of the college of bishops of the southern Methodist Church. This unit will be called a "jurisdictional conference," dividing the states into six conferences, Bishop Ainsworth said. The doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church will remain the same as before union, explained an official member of the commission.

Previous Efforts Failed

A gesture of union between two southern conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1866 and and 1867 failed. At the same time, however, a movement to unite with the non-Episcopal Methodists helped to restore full sympathy between the two branches.

Again at their respective conferences of 1920 and 1922, the two Episcopal Methodist churches again established commissions which worked out a plan of union which was adopted by the two general conferences, but when it was sent to the annual conference, the south failed to obtain a three-fourths vote.

If the program is carried through, Chicago will become one of the centers for the jurisdictional conferences, and will become a virtual Cathedral city for the new group. Its area would include most of the central and northwest regions, instead of the state of Illinois and a few foreign missions as it is comprised now.

Cummings Starts On European Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings left here yesterday for Europe for a combined business and pleasure trip, during which he will study newest methods there for the prevention and detection of crime. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cummings and by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kremer. Mr. Kremer is a prominent Washington attorney.

"Tremendous advances in the study of crime have been made in Europe in recent years and I propose to see their methods at first hand," Mr. Cummings told ship news reporters.

The party will go first to London for about 10 days and thence to Paris and Brussels. The pleasure part of the trip will take them to the south of France and Italy.

Unions' Case on Bargaining Told at Industrial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 29—Convinced that the crucial part of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act rests on organized labor's competence to carry on collective bargaining, speakers at the industrial conference here this morning expressed the hope that there will be no such crippling delay in testing the validity of the law as that which marked the test cases of the NRA.

Appearing as a representative of William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Spencer Miller Jr., secretary, Workers Education Bureau of America, stated the case for labor by declaring that collective bargaining in its historic development has been functionally linked with the independent and responsible organizations of labor.

Comparison of Unions

The trade union, he said, is the only source to which one may look for facts as to collective relationships. There can be no real collective bargaining with any other group. Collective bargaining provides for a balancing of power between employer and employee.

"The trade union as a device of the worker for collective action," he insisted, "provides the substance and reality of power; the company union, as a device of the employer to frustrate the union, has the appearance and not the reality of power. The trade union, unlike the company union, has the financial resources, the independence of action, the continuity of existence, and the general competence to execute, interpret and enforce an agreement."

Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that the Wagner Act would not be interpreted as preventing company unions, but would prevent the subsidization of company unions by employers.

Interstate Commerce

Discussing the manufacturers' viewpoint toward collective bargaining, as provided for under the Wagner-Connery act, Noel Sargeant, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, stressed the point that the act does not cover all industry but is only applicable when interstate commerce is burdened or obstructed.

As far as the act's applicability to manufacturing operations is concerned, Mr. Sargeant quoted an opinion of the manufacturers' association law department to the effect that the labor disputes law does not apply to employment relations between a manufacturer and his employees engaged in ordinary manufacturing operations.

"The act," he said, "is based upon the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. Manufacturing is not commerce at all. Commerce does not begin until manufacturing has ceased. Employment relations arise in production, and this rule has been uniformly adhered to by the Supreme Court." He ventured the opinion, therefore, that the relations between a manufacturer and his employees engaged in manufacturing are not subject to federal control and are not within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

Rights of Employer

In his summing up, Mr. Sargeant further said that, while it was difficult to be specific regarding problems that may arise under the act since no effort has yet been made to enforce it, it seems obvious that the employer possesses certain definite legal rights which have been but little affected or modified by the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

But, he remarked, even where the employer believes that the board has no jurisdiction, he should carefully consider appearing before the board to keep the record clear. Likewise, Mr. Sargeant concluded, in addition to knowing his own rights and responsibilities, the employer should keep his employees completely informed of their rights under the act.

Educational Program

The stage for today's discussion was set in yesterday's sessions, when Glenn Gardiner of Passaic, N. J., and L. C. Morrow, editor of Factory and Business Management, treated different phases of the employer-employee relations problem.

Speaking on the trends of such relations Mr. Morrow advocated an educational program designed to establish closer relationships between the worker and his employer. He said the labor relations act constituted organized labor's green light because it sanctions the closed shop, discourages nonunion forms of employee representation, does not give free choice of representatives to each worker.

The Labor Relations Act, he said, "so circumscribes the employer by definitions of unfair practice that he will perforce walk circumspectly while his workers are being organized." He then pointed out that there are no legal restrictions on the activities of organizing agencies. They cannot be held responsible financially or compelled to live up to agreements.

Strikers Have Votes

"By this act," Mr. Morrow continued, "strikers are still employees. They have their employee votes. Irrespective of how they were induced to join a union they will vote with the union so long as they are on strike."

If organized labor makes exorbitant demands and the employer refuses to accept the proposal, has the employer violated the provision of the act that says he must bargain? Such questions must be answered by the new Labor Board personnel.

If amicable industrial relations are to be established, Mr. Morrow insisted, the new board is faced with the task of proving that the interests of labor and employer are identical while administering a law allegedly based on the assumption that workers and employer must be antagonistic.

Education Needed

Mr. Morrow cited other conditions which indicated how the trend of Government influence in employee-employer relations is forcing an educational program upon employer, employee, and Government itself. This trend, he said, "is disclosing the need for the employee to know the truth about the business affairs of his company, the need for the employer to know why employees feel and act as they do, and the need for the Government to know more of the true economics of industry."

"This situation," he continued, "places a triple burden upon the employer, the burden of educating himself, of educating his employee, and of doing his fair share in placing practical economic facts and industry statistics before the Government."

To establish closer relationships between individual employers and their workers Mr. Morrow recommended that employers go all the way, even to the extent of rendering to the workers financial and operating statements such as stockholders receive.

Equality in Bargaining

In outlining the aims of the conference at the opening session, Mr. Gardiner, connected with the Fortsmann Woolen Company, Passaic, N. J., declared that the subject of human relations is being recognized by management as the most important factor in modern industry.

"A community of understanding between employer and employee is imperative if both are to analyze for their mutual benefit some of the implications of recent legislation, actually," he said.

"The just demands of labor," he continued, "can get more consideration today than ever before without resorting to coercive tactics."

Program for Employers

Mr. Gardiner concluded by outlining his concept of a modern employers' program. It consisted, first, of a revamping of the employers' attitude toward the whole problem of industrial relations in the light of the bewildering situations forced on industry by recent legislation. Second, industry itself rather than government, should take the initiative in meeting modern problems.

Third came the need for employers to take definite constructive steps in training a supervisory organization.

Fourth, the maintenance of safety for the protection of the worker.

Finally, Mr. Gardiner accentuated the responsibility of the employer in helping his employees to think straight, illustrating his point by calling attention to the possible change of attitude of workers toward share-the-wealth proposals if they realized that if all national income should be divided among workers today, it would make but a small difference in their weekly pay envelope.

The afternoon was devoted to group discussions on foremen and supervisors' problems. Claude L. Peake, director of industrial relations, Du Pont Viscoloid Company, Leominster, Mass., continues the major program with an address on the fundamentals in employer-employee relations. Friday's program is devoted to consideration of social trends.

Red Resolutions Urge Drive With U. S. 'Peasantry'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 29—The major purpose of the Communist International Congress is to form groups in all countries which unqualifiedly approve of Russia's present Government and to prepare these groups to assist the Soviet Union by all conceivable means in case Russia is attacked, it is disclosed here today by the publication of the resolutions adopted at the recent Comintern convention in Moscow.

These resolutions were adopted by the Comintern as a general program for international Communist activity during the coming years. They are published in the Russian Communist Party's organ, Pravda.

Change of Tactics

The resolutions reveal some modifications of Communist tactics, although of course approving of efforts to overthrow all "bourgeois Governments" and to establish universally the form of government now prevailing in Russia.

Perhaps the most significant resolution was that warning Communists against "anarchic individual methods" in their struggle against war. Communists were instructed against refusing to report for military service, boycotting mobilization or sabotaging military plants. The resolution concluded: "This Congress considers such methods will only cause the proletarians harm and hinder the efforts to convert an imperialistic war into a war against the bourgeoisie." Obviously the resolution restricts French Communists and others in countries allied with Russia from interference with military preparations.

Refers to U. S. Peasantry

Specific instructions for Communist activity in separate countries were limited largely to those under Fascist dictatorships of military influence. Concerning the United States, the resolutions merely recommended coalition between Communists and others in the United Workers Party and "the peasants." The Russian word for peasant rather than farmer was used to describe the proposed American party, indicating the Communist appeal to what might be considered economically the lowest farming group.

A large section of the resolutions is devoted to unqualified approval of Russia's form of government and recipes for the alleged advantages which Russia now offers to workers, peasants, office-workers and intellectuals.

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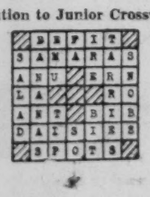

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Ten Guesses (75)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; from 1653 to 1659. (The purpose of repeating this question is to correct the erroneous statement in Ten Guesses 59 that they ruled from 1603 to 1649.)
2—Yes.
3—Yes; the average policeman walks 14 miles daily, and the letter carrier 22.
4—No; she was his cousin (see Esther 2:5-7).
5—No.
6—Yes; they are: James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.
7—Yes.
8—No; when a metaphor has been used, the expression following it should carry out the figure. Note that the figure embodied in "rocky course" is not carried out in "wade through"—a "mixed metaphor." Better complete the sentence thus: ". . . but he must travel it."
9—Yes.
10—Yes; Ethiopia has an area of 350,000 sq. mi., and France has 212,659.

Duce Plans Drive at Geneva To Outlaw Ethiopian Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 29—The Italian diplomatic offensive against Ethiopia at Geneva will precede the military campaign, the Monitor is authoritatively informed here today.

Italy's decision to attend the League Council next Wednesday was announced at the extraordinary meeting of the Fascist cabinet last night at Bolzano, at the close of the Italian army maneuvers.

In reviewing the international aspect of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Premier Benito Mussolini made the all-important statement that Italy would respect British rights in Ethiopia and was not menacing in any way British imperial interests.

Not Optimistic

Regardless of Italy's covenant obligations, the statement gives no hope for peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Il Duce's decision to raise the dispute at Geneva is intended to isolate Ethiopia and to deprive her of the only support she is still receiving and which the Italian Premier maintains should never have been extended to a League member who is unworthy of that position.

Premier Mussolini will not renounce the military solution to the Ethiopian problem, since in his view no other settlement can guarantee Italian security and expansion in East Africa.

Puts it Up to League

By presenting her case against Ethiopia at Geneva, Italy expects to thrust upon the League the responsibility for the successive developments. Italy is persuaded she will be able to convince the Council of the justice of her claims and that not she but Ethiopia has been the aggressor. Furthermore, Il Duce has warned the world that any attempt to extend this restricted Italo-Ethiopian 'Colonial Affair" into a European issue would run the risk of plunging the world into a new conflagration.

Equally explicit is his warning regarding sanctions being taken against Italy. Sanctions would be met by Italy's armed hostility.

Duce Announces Plan For Council Meeting, But Reassures Britain

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 29 (AP)—Sanctions will lead to the "most serious complications," but at the same time Britain "has nothing to fear from Italy," Premier Benito Mussolini declared last night at an extraordinary session of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet presented the world with the following 10 main points:

1. Italy will go to the League with documentation to prove Ethiopia is "retrograde and slave-holding."
2. "Italy intends to defend her interests of life up to the very last."
3. "Great Britain has nothing to fear from Italy's policy toward Ethiopia."
4. "The Fascist Government thinks the colonial question should not reflect upon the European situation unless someone wants to run that risk."
5. Sanctions may lead to "the most serious complications," but the Fascist Government has already taken the necessary measures to face them.
6. The Government has taken steps to guarantee economic resistance, including:
7. Obligatory conversion of foreign credits;
8. Limitations upon corporation profits;
9. A 10 per cent tax upon dividends and interest;
10. Transformation of automobiles into charcoal gas-burners in order to save gasoline.

Britain Reassured

The official communiqué issued after the meeting had this direct reference to Great Britain:

"After having depicted the attitude of some British currents of opinion, the head of the Government (Mussolini) declared that Great Britain has nothing to fear from what will be the Italian policy toward Ethiopia.

"Italy's policy does not menace either directly or indirectly England's imperial interests, wherefore the malicious alarm excited in some circles is simply absurd.

"Italy has a question to settle with Ethiopia: she does not have and does not wish to have questions with Great Britain, with whom during the World War, later at Locarno and recently at Stresa there was effected collaboration of undoubted importance for European stability."

Going to Geneva

The communiqué also explains that Italy will attend the Geneva Council meeting "in order to set forth the Ethiopian problem in all its crude reality so that not only the Council but the world can finally realize it exactly." What is described as a "more extensive memorandum" to follow is also mentioned with the statement that it will contain "a political and diplomatic history of the 50 years relationship between Italy and Ethiopia, and likewise between Italy and bordering European powers. It will be clear that from the Treay of Uccialli on there was always recognized to Italy rights of colonial priority in Ethiopia.

"This memorandum," says the communiqué, "will be accompanied by a small but most recent and well-chosen literature by English, German and French writers, depicting Ethiopia as she is in her chaotic condition of retrograde slave-holding tribes with nonexistent central powers.

"Italy intends to defend her thesis, her needs, her necessities of security and her interests of life up to the very last and every member of the Cabinet assumes his responsibilities in the face of tomorrow's eventualities."

Albanian Occupation By Italians Reported Through Greek Sources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—The reports reaching Athens that Italy is preparing to occupy Albania to protect herself from possible attack in the rear by Yugoslavia are authoritatively denied in official Albanian circles here today.

According to the Greek reports Italian officers are now making a topographical survey of the Albano-Yugoslavian frontier and arranging for transport of war material to Albania. Moreover, secret information has been received—though it is wondered why the Greeks should always be the first to get it— that after Il Duce has declared war on Ethiopia the Italians will occupy strategic points in Albania to prevent a rear attack on Italy by Yugoslavia.

Albanian circles admit there has been a survey. But it isn't military. Its objective is to split up the land in the most agricultural districts. Italy's real back door, it is added, is the Brenner, where the Italian maneuvers are now going on. It is also recalled that the Albano-Yugoslavian frontier is very mountainous and would be both difficult and expensive to fortify to any extent and it is out of question at a moment when Italy is piling up all she has into East Africa.

Mexico Expands Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Education announces six new rural schools will be inaugurated Sept. 1. The schools are located in Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Jalisco.

Little Entente Balks Schemes Of Revisionists

(Continued from Page 1)

Entente and exercise a great deal of political pressure upon the remnant of Austria and upon "rump" Hungary.

These Little Entente or Succession States, with nearly 50,000,000 inhabitants and enormous, well-equipped armies stand over against the other two countries that are largely unarmed and have a population of less than 15,000,000. The Little Entente refuses to agree to economic co-operation unless Hungary relinquishes its dreams of "coming back" and of regaining its lost territory. But that Hungary absolutely refuses to do, so co-operation is very difficult.

Danubian League Stalled

No state lost so heavily at the conclusion of the war as Hungary. The kingdom was very badly mutilated, its economic system completely deranged, its place in the world shattered and 3,000,000 Hungarians placed under the domination of foreigners. This was a crushing blow to the Hungarians to which they refuse to be reconciled. All classes and categories are determined to keep up the fight until they bring about treaty revision and recover Hungary's lost territory, children, and place in the world. This is a vital issue. Hungary, the central country, refuses to enter a Danubian economic union unless treaty adjustments are made, while the Little Entente will not enter unless Hungary absolutely renounces such aspirations.

On several occasions France, and more recently Italy, have tried to effect a reconciliation but without success. No substantial progress is being made toward a Danubian League or Federation.

Austria has of late been attempting to win international support for a different solution of the Central European problem, namely, the restoration of the Hapsburgs, but with little success. And if this royal family should return it would scarcely bring peace or tranquility and even less prosperity.

It may be too late now for the Hapsburgs. They once fulfilled a unifying and harmonizing mission which, in spite of the coercion used, brought advantages. But the growing nationalism of the people under the Hapsburgs' scepter broke their sway and these peoples will not voluntarily submit to it again. If the Hapsburgs, coming back to Vienna, should attempt to recover areas from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, war would immediately follow.

Moreover, the Hungarian Government is opposed to restoration. With two states in the Little Entente vehemently against it, with Hungary opposed and Italy not favorable, the restoration seems out of the question. It would be an adventure fraught with the greatest danger for the peace of Europe and promises no advantages whatsoever for Central Europe.

"Anschluss"

Another solution is that of German expansion. It is essentially the way of "blood and iron." It's the way of Japan on the continent of Asia, of the great powers in Africa and other places.

There are more Germans in Europe than any other race except the Slavs. If the Reich brought about close co-operation between the Germans in Germany and the Austrians, the Germans in Czechoslovakia and the millions of other Germans in Southeast Europe, this nation would then dominate the Danubian Valley and might completely change Europe's political map as well as economic situation. The overwhelming vote at the Saar plebiscite, the powerful Hitler movement in Austria and the growing nationalism of the Germans in Czechoslovakia show that German expansion in Central Europe is by no means out of the question. It is a vital possibility and all the more in view of the fact that Central Europe depends for its prosperity on Germany, to which it must sell a large part of all its produces. Germany's influence is certain to grow in this part of the world and one sees evidence that it is advancing in every capital.

To check and forestall any such development, France and Italy have resolved old differences and agreed to show a united front against German expansion. Great Britain has accepted a similar point of view and these three powers have agreed that Austria's independence should be preserved. Their representatives met at Stresa and manifested a united front, one of the chief objectives of which was to bring into being a complex pact according to which all the states of Central Europe should guarantee each others' boundaries, promise to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of one another and adhere to a plan for general economic co-operation.

They Fail to Meet

It was planned, indeed, that all the states involved should meet at Rome and reach a final agreement. But this whole plan failed to take account of political realities, and because of both Hungarian and Little Entente opposition, has remained little more than a dead letter. It is still discussed from time to time, but with no prospects of realization.

Of course, if Premier Benito Mussolini should start his war in East Africa, the situation would become much more difficult in Central Europe. Two great powers, Germany and Italy, counterbalance each other now and thus create an equilibrium. But if Italy becomes involved elsewhere, it will destroy that balance and make German expansion much easier.

So it appears that there are more chances for German expansion in Central Europe than for the creation of a voluntary union or for the restoration of a Hapsburg Empire. These prospects cause the government at Vienna grave concern and also disturb the government at Prague. Czechoslovakia is so much afraid of an eventual German expansion that it is almost ready to go with Austria and Italy against the Reich and that fact has weakened the Little Entente. German influence is undermining the unity of the Triple Alliance, long so unreservedly loyal to France.

Bulgaria Holds Out

The situation in the Balkans is somewhat similar to that in Central Europe, with Bulgaria taking the place of Hungary. As the states encircling Hungary formed an alliance to protect themselves from the country from which they had all annexed property, so did Bulgaria's neighbors, all of whom had taken territory and population from her, form an alliance to protect them from eventual reprisals. It is called the Balkan League and is composed of Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. It was formed under French auspices for the purpose of preserving the *status quo*. And many efforts have been made to draw or force Bulgaria into it. But as Hungary resolutely refuses to enter the Little Entente and thus eternally to give up its national aspirations, so Bulgaria refuses to enter a pact implying the final relinquishment of revision and requiring that Bulgaria guarantee to protect boundaries which it would like to alter.

The Balkan League is to a large extent a paper creation, and achieves little more than hold conferences. These two Ententes form an interlocking alliance directed largely by the distinguished Roumanian Foreign Minister, Nicholas Titulescu.

As Czechoslovakia shows a tendency toward co-operating with states outside the Little Entente, thus weakening that alliance, so Yugoslavia is participating in a significant movement toward friendship with Bulgaria, thus undermining the Balkan League, which has never been very stable.

In general, all efforts to bring about reconciliation between the defeated nations in the World War have failed in Central and Southeast Europe, France's alliances are wavering and German influence is growing. Austria, inhabited by a German people, is most susceptible to German advance, and is filled with ardent and fanatical Hitlerites, so it may at any time become a scene of international conflict, especially if Italy loses its prestige and its ability of moving an armed force to interfere in Austrian affairs.

Austrian Issue Holds Floor at Bled Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

If he fails Germany may be on the Brenner—at his back door.

Il Duce's ally is France. Recently the two agreed on a draft Danubian pact which aims to prevent "interference" in Austrian affairs. The draft is now being considered by all Austria's immediate neighbors, and a few others, such as France and Britain, thrown in to add weight to the whole scheme. And each of the two principal protagonists in the Austrian puzzle—Germany and Italy—already has friends in the Austrian camp.

Busy Underground

Thus the suppressed Austrian National Socialists are doing their best underground to keep their hard-hit compatriots interested in the economic advantages of an "Anschluss" with Germany. Signor Benito Mussolini, on the other hand, has taken the Austrian Heimwehr—private army of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg—under his protective wing.

There is a disposition among all three partners to give a formal blessing to the latest version of the pact. But Austria is understood to claim judicial rights to recall Archduke Otto to the throne as the price of its signature.

Because of Italy's pre-occupation in East Africa, Italy wants the Austrian question speedily settled. France expects its three allies—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, who banded themselves together into the Little Entente 15 years ago—to support the Danubian Pact. Thus one of the thorniest questions facing the present conference here is to decide precisely what constitutes "interference" in Austria.

Italian Maneuvers

What if the pact should fail and the Austrian National Socialists invite Herr Hitler's S. S. men to come and join them on the Danube?

Il Duce has repeatedly declared that he, too, would march, by crossing the Brenner with what soldiers he still disposes, over and above those sent to fight Ethiopia.

There seems to have been a significent reason for the army maneuvers of the Italians up toward the Brennen Pass, especially when coupled with the uniformed cabinet meeting at Bolzano, which is the ancient Germanic Bozen, on "the shortest route to Central Germany." Yugoslavia has also let it be known in Rome and elsewhere that she, too, would march to Austria's help. But Belgrade cannot act alone. Its actions involve the other two Little Entente members, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Here again, then, the Bled Conference must take momentous decisions.

Hapsburg Issue

There is also that little matter of the Hapsburg restoration, which the Little Entente fears means the recreation of the former Austria-Hungarian Empire. And since the three states all "succeeded" to that empire and enlarged themselves at its expense—one, Czechoslovakia, being wholly carved from it—this question of a restoration is bound to loom very large at today's conference. The three states have repeatedly declared that they will mobilize if the Hapsburgs return. Recent assurances from Vienna that the restoration question is not practical politics at the moment have to some extent allayed that anxiety. It is realized here, however, that a not inconsiderable body of Austrian opinion holds that a restoration is the best preventive to an anchluss.

At the same time most Central European observers do not expect Austria to make any move to bring the Hapsburgs back unless permission of the Great Powers—Italy, France, Great Britain—is obtained.

Revision Possible

Yet another question is the Austrian demand—and finally the Hungarian demand—for a measure of rearmament in return for support of the Danube Pact. Some observers believe the Little Entente is now more ready to grant Hungary's legitimate demand if that perennial bogey—treaty revision—is no longer raised by Budapest.

There is also good reason for believing that the Little Entente is no longer so averse to the anschluss as hitherto, despite the fact that one of its members—Czechoslovakia—counts some 3,000,000 Germans among its citizens.

Finally, there is the attitude which the Little Entente should adopt toward the Italo-Ethiopian dispute when it comes before the League. Inquiries show that all three partners to the Little Entente are strongly sympathetic to the British viewpoint, and there is at least a tendency to uphold the plea that League sanctions be imposed, if Italy makes an unwarranted attack on Ethiopia. It is doubted whether a final decision will be reached until Great Britain shows her hand more clearly.

The Italian Cabinet decisions yesterday and Premier Mussolini's speech are regarded by some as mainly intended to influence the Little Entente attitude.

College Gets Timber Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—For the North Carolina State College, unit of the Greater University of North Carolina, a tract of 84,000 acres has been acquired in Jones and Duplin Counties, for forestry experiments, under Dr. J. V. Hoffman, director of the Forestry Department. Students will spend six weeks each summer studying in this area, in addition to their classroom work at Raleigh.

Little Entente States Act as Buffers

By a Staff Artist

They Continue Their United Front

Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia—the Little Entente—Have Always Been France's Close Friends in European Politics. They Stand Out Against the Revision of Treaties and Frontiers Demanded by Revisionist States Such as Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

Democratic Ideas Of Queen Astrid Won Wide Acclaim

(Continued from Page 1)

To Belgian housewives and mothers, Queen Astrid was their national model. Part of her practical training as a girl included a course in the Stockholm Orphanage, applying herself to the care of infants. This included a good deal of scrubbing and sweeping as well as training in preparing food and clothing.

Practical Background

She could ski, swim, row, skate, drive a car, sail a boat, play tennis or ride a horse. She was especially skilled with the needle and enjoyed cooking

Her home life and her real solicitude for Belgium's poor and needy brought her the admiration of high and humble. Court attachés related recently how she spent many hours directing with her own hands distribution of supplies to relief recipients in distressed mining areas.

Astrid's Hand Wave

One of Astrid's friendly little gestures was a characteristic wave of the hand with the knuckles outward. It has since come into popular use throughout the country.

On more than one occasion Brussels residents have seen a pretty young mother pushing her perambulator through the public park with only a royal coat of arms on the carriage to show that the Queen of Belgium had taken the royal baby for an airing like any commoner mother in the capital.

Niece of Sea King

Queen Astrid was born in Stockholm in November, 1905. She was the daughter of the Duke of Vaestergoetland. The Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are her uncles.

The Belgian flag was lowered to half-mast throughout the nation. The Brussels Stock Exchange voted to suspend business on the Bourse until further notice. Theaters quickly suspended their performances. The great Brussels fair was also expected to be closed. A cabinet meeting was arranged for later in the day. Messages from rulers of other countries started flowing into the Belgian capital.

Will Rogers' Widow Left Entire Estate

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—Only two days before Will Rogers left here for the Alaskan airplane jaunt on which he and Wiley Post were killed, Aug. 15, the actor-humorist made his last will.

The one-page document, leaving all the estate to Mrs. Rogers, filed for probate yesterday. The probate petition offered no estimate of the estate's value, except that it is "in excess of $10,000."

Edward McCullough, local attorney, who said he represented Lloyds, London insurance brokers, announced he had delivered a check for $2,500,000 to Mrs. Rogers representing a special insurance policy on the life of the late comedian. The policy was reported to have carried a premium of 4 per cent, or $100,000 annually, and was said to have been issued eight years ago.

Jobs Insurance Law In New York Clarified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—A booklet containing information helpful to all employers of labor who come within the provisions of the New York State unemployment insurance law is being prepared by the State Department of Labor and will be available for distribution in about a fortnight, it was announced today. Copies may be obtained from Glenn A. Bowers, director of Unemployment Insurance, Arcade Building, Albany, or at 396 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Exemptions from the law are had only by governmental subdivisions, employers of farm labor and of married women and minors and by organizations formed and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, no part of net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Little Entente's Anniversary Marks 15 Years' Allied Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Aug. 29—The Little Entente is now 15 years old.

It came into being 15 years ago Aug. 15, as a result of an agreement between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, after which a similar agreement was concluded with Roumania.

In the opinion of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, and one of the three-power entente's chief architects, this fruitful alliance has fully justified its existence.

The nickname, "Little Entente", invented by a Budapest paper, was gladly adopted and has won respect, Dr. Beneš recently declared. In the teeth of suspicious criticism and in spite of all rumors of internal dissensions the Entente continued to cement the bonds between the three partner states until in 1933 a Permanent Council was set up by which their foreign policies mere virtually co-ordinated.

Their representative statesmen have repeatedly insisted that their policy is not directed against anybody as long as the foundations of the present order are not attacked. One of their chief aims on which there has always reigned perfect unanimity among them is the prevention of Hapsburg restoration in Central Europe. They successfully thwarted the ex-Emperor's two attempts at restoration.

As Dr. Beneš recently emphasized, the same attitude is being maintained by all members on this important issue. Public feeling in Czechoslovakia as well as in the other "succession states" is strongly opposed to any experiments with the discredited Hapsburg dynasty. It is felt that restoration would produce an atmosphere of suspicion and intrigues.

While Hungary is internationally pledged not to call the Hapsburgs back, the present régime in Austria has nullified the anti-Hapsburg laws of its predecessors. Far from removing the "Anschluss" danger, it is believed in the Little Entente countries that the presence of a Hapsburg in Vienna would act as a perpetual irritant and provide an element of tension and unrest in the Danube basin which would prevent friendly relations with Austria. And a restoration, it is felt here, would in the long run only encourage aggression from without. A Hapsburg on the imperial Austrian throne in Vienna would be considered a danger to peace while democratic Austria would always find friends and allies in the Little Entente. That is why a declaration of policy by the Little Entente Council regarding the Hapsburg restoration was recently considered desirable.

To the aggressive imperialism of their more powerful neighbors these three smaller states could muster in case of emergency an army of about 700,000 soldiers, including gendarmes. Czechoslovakia alone can put out 191,000 men.

According to a recent estimate their joint air force amounts to 1887 airplanes. In addition Roumania has 26 sea planes. Indeed, the Little Entente represents a population of almost 50,000,000, surely a power for peace to be reckoned with both in Geneva and elsewhere, its friends here declare.

Gastonia, N. C., Mill Reopens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—After a layoff of 18 months, the Piedmont cotton mill of Gastonia, one of the oldest there, has resumed full operations. Announcement was made by Frank Goldberg, president of the American Thread Yarn Company of Bessemer City, owners of the mill. Two shifts are employed.

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Terrymen Drop Further Behind In Pennant Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Giants, who at one time were so far out in front of the National League pennant race that no club could touch them with a 10-foot pole, now are confronted with the task of clinging to second place. They dropped both games of a doubleheader to the fourth-place Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, while the present leaders and world champions, the St. Louis Cardinals, out-fought the Phillies in two contests at Baker Field, Philadelphia. These results increased the St. Louis lead to 2½ games.

To make the Giants feel even more uncomfortable, the Chicago Cubs divided a doubleheader at Boston and advanced to within half a game of second place. A victory for the Cubs today and a New York defeat, would drop the Terrymen to third place Incidentally, the Brooklyn Dodgers, who knocked the Giants out of the lead on the next to the last day of last season, move into the Polo Grounds for a short, two-game series.

What happened or is happening to the Giants, you may ask? According to reports from New York, Bill Terry's club looks tired. It shapes up at the moment like a 15-man team that has just concluded a 200-game schedule. This is the second year in succession that the club has let a long lead slip from its grasp for practically the same reason, which brings one to the question: Why should the Giants be any more tired than their chief rivals, the Cardinals or Cubs? Why should they be any more tired than any other team in the circuit? There might be two answers to this question.

First of all, Terry lost the dependable Fred Fitzsimmons for 51 days, which probably means about 10 games. In addition, "Fitz" might have won at least six of those games. If he had, the Giants would be in first place right now. Then, also, the loss of Freddy piled more work upon the shoulders of Carl Hubbell, Roy Parmelee and Hal Schumacher, not to mention the relief pitchers. The staff apparently has cracked under the strain until Terry is now using about three pitchers a game and even then he isn't able to win consistently.

Another explanation of the team's present tired condition, might be its long Spring training grind. Terry's pitchers and catchers reported on Feb. 24 of this year and went right to work. One week later, practically the entire club was present at Miami Beach, the training headquarters. The first exhibition game was scheduled for March 8, against the Philadelphia Athletics, and except for postponements caused by inclement weather conditions, the Giants were booked up every day until the regular season opened in the middle of April.

This strenuous pre-season campaign whipped the Giants into excellent shape for an early start and they took advantage in 1934 as they did this year. But rolling into the month of August, the boys began to find the pace too hot. Perhaps some clubs are physically equipped to maintain a leader's stride, but the Giants have proven unfit to do so.

Despite a series of mishaps, Terry led his team succesfully through an early-season western invasion. The Memphis veteran played an inspired game at first base and his mates followed suit at their particular positions. Lately, however, the New York pilot seems to have lost that early-season inspiration and what a man doesn't have himself, he cannot pass along to other men. It would seem that enough Giants are hitting to keep the club in the pennant fight. Now that Fitzsimmons has returned, the task apparently is entirely up to Terry. In a way, Bill has even more influence on his players than McGraw, because he is one of them, playing first base nearly every day.

Yesterday, the Terrymen fell before the five-hit pitching of Cy Blanton in the first game of that doubleheader at the Polo Grounds. In the second contest, Bill Swift allowed 14 hits, but left 11 New Yorkers stranded on the bases.

At Philadelphia, the hustling Cardinals hit hard in both games with the Phils. Ed Heusser, a rookie, pitched the opener, which was featured by home runs by Pepper Martin and Terry Moore. Moore, also a rookie, had three doubles. Manager Frankie Frisch used three pitchers in stopping the Phillies in the second engagement, Bill Walker getting credit for the victory. Martin hit another homer in this contest.

At Boston, Wally Berger's twenty-eighth home run of the season defeated the Cubs in the first half of their doubleheader with the Braves. Ben Cantwell, who has lost 19 games this year, limited the Bruins to four hits. Lon Warneke pitched the Cubs back into the victory column in the second game.

Shot Into Pocket Costly to Golfer

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Aug. 29

RODNEY BLISS JR., of Omaha, recently explained to friends how a hole in one cost him four strokes on a par 3 hole.

Bliss, low qualifier in the Omaha district for the United States amateur golf tournament at Cleveland, was robbed of a birdie on the hole.

Here's how it happened:

His tee shot on a short hole landed in the pocket of a galleryite, standing on the green. The galleryite, alarmed, jerked the ball out of his pocket and dropped it, the ball rolling down the green embankment and into a trap. Bliss took a 4.

Miss Besco of Canada Regains Archery Lead

TORONTO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mastering a cross wind, which bothered her less-experienced opponents, Miss A. H. Besco, Canadian champion, regained the lead in the national women's archery championship at the Canadian National exhibition yesterday.

Miss Besco placed 209 arrows for a total of 1329 points. Mrs. Irma Gelschleger, Cleveland, Ohio, remained in second place with 1247 points, while Dorothy Budd, New York City, dropped to third with 1235.

The men's amateur shoot for the York trophy continued to be dominated by United State entries with R. Collins, Tulsa, Okla., leading with 759 points and R. McQuitty, St. Louis, in second place with 666. W. M. Falberth, Cleveland, topped the senior men's competition with 823.

Michigan Coach Is Inviting 53 Football Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 29—Fifty-three football men, the cream of the squad that worked out last spring, have been invited by Coach Harry G. Kipke of Michigan to be here Sept. 10 for the opening of fall practice.

While nearly half the squad is sophomores the group as a whole is well drilled in fundamentals and is considered by its coaches as ready to make a spectacular attempt again to give Michigan the reputation of being the most feared team of the Western Conference.

Coach Kipke is making no predictions for the team; but he and his staff are satisfied, whether its success is outstanding or merely indifferent, it will really put on a show worth coming to see. The team will play a more open and more dangerous game this fall and in such fiery sophomore backs as Harry Lutomski, Bob Cooper and Stark Ritchie, guided by Capt. Bill Renner, will provide a tough assignment for any opponent—Francis Schmidt's Ohio State giants not excepted.

"Summer School Men"

Most of the men who went to summer school will be eligible to play and their return lifts a heavy load off Kipke's shoulders. Among them are Cedric Sweet, fullback; Harry Lutomski, fullback; Harry Wright, center; and Arthur Valpey, end.

With Wright at center on defense, Kipke will have a squad of big men, most of them promising sophomores from among whom he can pick his guards, tackles and a defensive center. John Viergever and Bud Hanshue, lettermen, head up this group. Others in it—and they do not by any means exhaust the list of guards, centers and tackles—include Ed Greenwald, Melvin Kramer, Jim Lincoln, Earl Luby, Charles Murray and Fred Olds, and Stan Schuman, second string center in 1934.

The best tackles are those mentioned earlier, Renner, Cooper, Ritchie and Lutomski plus John Smithers, a great blocker; Sweet, 1934 fullback; Chris Everhardus, who looked great last spring after getting into stride late last season; and the boys who carried the mail last fall, Joe Ellis, Whitey Aug, Dave Barnett, George Bolas and Ferris Jennings. Many others are on the list.

Morale Likely to Count

Morale is likely to count heavily one way or the other this year, considering the team's position after last fall. It has everything to gain, therefore Kipke is counting on its being one of the best competitive teams Michigan has seen in years. The spirit of combat won't be lacking, he has promised.

The schedule will be heavy but attractive. It will include games at home with Michigan State, Oct. 5; Indiana, Oct. 12; Pennsylvania, Nov 2; Minnesota, Nov. 16; and Ohio State, Nov. 23. Games away will be played with Wisconsin, Oct. 19; Columbia, Oct. 26; and Illinois, Nov. 9.

The attractive schedule plus a feeling that the team is going to put on a real show has proved stimulating to ticket sales. Orders are up to or slightly ahead of those a year ago despite the fact that application blanks have been going out later, Ticket Manager Harry Tillotson reports.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	76	44	.633
New York	74	47	.612
Chicago	76	50	.603
Pittsburgh	71	55	.563
Brooklyn	56	67	.455
Philadelphia	53	70	.431
Cincinnati	54	72	.429
Boston	33	88	.273

Results Aug. 28

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 5.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	79	43	.643
New York	70	52	.574
Cleveland	64	58	.525
Chicago	61	60	.504
Boston	62	61	.504
Philadelphia	51	68	.429
Washington	51	72	.415
St. Louis	48	73	.397

Results Aug. 28

Cleveland 2, Boston 0.
Cleveland 3, Boston 1.
New York 9, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Chicago 2.
Washington 10 St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 2, Washington 1.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 0.

Quebec Golf Team

MONTREAL, Aug. 29 (Canadian Press)—Four outstanding golfers were named to represent Quebec in the interprovincial match held in connection with the Canadian women's golf championship at Vancouver, Sept. 8. The Quebec branch of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union named Mrs. A. B. Darling, newly-crowned provincial champion; Mrs. D. Leo Dolan, Outawa, winner of the provincial championship consolation; Mrs. A. J. D. Wright, Montreal, and Mrs. Joseph Dagenais, Laval, Que., provincial champion last year. Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser of Ottawa, holder of the Canadian women's championship, was invited to join the team but is unable to go to the coast.

Oxford Cricket Captain

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 29 (Canadian Press)—Norman S. Mitchell-Innes, 21-year-old batting star, has been elected captain of Oxford University Cricket Club for 1936. Mitchell-Innes is a fine bat and a fast to medium bowler. When he is not playing for the University he assists the Somerset county team.

Giants Purchase Infielder

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants announced yesterday the purchase of Charles English, an infielder, from the Galveston Club of the Texas League. English, who has been hitting at a .300 clip and has stolen 27 bases this season, is to report to the Giants next spring.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

United States Olympic Plans

WITH the naming of William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, as manager; the naming of Lawson Robertson, veteran coach of the University of Pennsylvania track team, as head coach, and the conditional selection of Randall's Island (N. Y.) Stadium as the scene of the final tryouts, the United States moves forward toward the completion of its plans for the Olympic Games of 1936 scheduled to be held at Berlin next summer. The condition regarding Randall's Island is that the stadium shall be capable of seating 60,000 spectators, provide standing room for 40,000 more and be suitably equipped, and it is expected that all these conditions will be met.

Staff Photo
William J. Bingham

Two Splendid Selections

In the naming of Bingham to manage the team and Robertson to train it, the American Olympic authorities have made two splendid selections. There is no man more familiar with the handling of track and field athletes than Bingham, who was a great middle-distance runner in his undergraduate days at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard. The authorities may rest assured that Uncle Sam's representatives will be well cared for and the entire trip to Berlin handled in a most efficient manner.

Old Story for Robertson

That Robertson will again perform his duties with the maximum amount of efficiency can be depended upon. This will be the fourth successive time that the Pennsylvania trainer has served as America's head coach so that it will be no new experience to him. He will, as in past years, have assistants under him, two of whom have already been named. They are T. Nelson Metcalf, athletic director of the University of Chicago, and Dean Cromwell, veteran University of Southern California coach. Under such experienced hands as these three America can rest assured that her athletes will be in championship form when called upon to compete against the stars of the world.

The Question of Competing

Agitation regarding the United States sending its team to Berlin, because of the reported stand taken against the Jews and Catholics by National Socialist officials, continues, and efforts are being made to get the American Olympic Committee to reverse its decision to compete.

Lawson Robertson

This question was gone over very thoroughly by the American authorities before they decided to accept the invitation to the games and Avery Brundage paid a visit to Germany before making his recommendations to the A. O. C. So far as we know the German Government has given every assurance that it will not discriminate against any member of a visiting Olympic team, no matter what his beliefs may be. It has also given assurance that any Jew or Catholic who is good enough to make its team, will be allowed to compete and, if our information is correct and we have no reason to suspect it is not, one member of the Jewish faith has already been invited to compete in the fencing championships. A woman high jumper has also been assured that she will have a chance to try for the team when the competition in that event is held.

We believe that the American Olympic Committee is thoroughly capable of deciding on what is right regarding America's representation in 1936 and, until something comes up which proves that Germany does not plan to stand by the assurances she has given, we see no reason why American athletes should not take part in the XIth Olympiad. We might also add that it should be remembered that the games are not run by any country, but are under the jurisdiction of the International Olympic Committee.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bay State Girls' Golf Down to Round of Four

NORA O'LEARY of Sharon, the tourney medalist, will meet Sally Mosser of Brae Burn in one semifinal, while Cynthia Richardson of Attleboro plays Nancy Sutherland of Walpole in the other today, in the Massachusetts junior girls' golf championship at the Pine Brook Valley Country Club in Weston.

Equaling par for women over the long course with an outward card of 39, Miss Richardson of the Highland Country Club won yesterday, from Helen Winslow of Salem, 6 and 5. Miss O'Leary captured a hard match with Anne Gormley of Hatherly, 1 up, overcoming three stymies in the early stages. Miss Sutherland won a 4-and-3 decision over Alice Jantzen of Hatherly, while Miss Mosser eliminated Barbara Foss of The Country Club, 6 and 5, in the other quarterfinal.

♣ ♣ ♣

Adams to Call Meeting—Charles Francis Adams, who controls the majority of the Braves stock at the present time, told newspapermen yesterday that he plans to call the minority stockholders of the club together for a meeting just as soon as he can secure their names. Adams has asked both Emil E. Fuchs, former president of the club, and Ed Cunningham, his secretary, for this list of names, but as yet has received no response.

♣ ♣ ♣

B. U. Eleven to Play at Night—Boston University's football team will play its first night game on Nov. 29, meeting University of Miami in Florida after dark instead of Saturday, Nov. 30, as originally scheduled, it was announced by John M. Harmon, B. U. director of athletics and Coach Pat Hanley. If the venture is successful other night games will be scheduled, especially the return Miami game which will be played at either Fenway Park or Nickerson Field in the fall of 1936.

♣ ♣ ♣

Father-and-Son Golf at Marlborough—James J. Reidy and his son, William, of Wachusett, yesterday won the first father-and-son golf championship of the Marlborough Country Club with a gross score of 74. Another Wachusett pair, John and John R. Statz, placed second, four strokes behind Golfers from Boston, Springfield and Providence districts were in the field of 30 pairs. This tournament, while missing the M. G. R. schedule this year, will be an annual fixture on future M. G. A. lists, according to Harry Bowler.

♣ ♣ ♣

McKechnie Headed West—General-Manager Bill McKechnie of the Braves packed his bag yesterday and headed West in search of new talent for his club. It is probably the first time in the history of baseball that a manager has left his team at this stage of the season to scout for young players. McKechnie plans to stop first at Columbus, Ohio.

♣ ♣ ♣

Huntington School Coach—Thomas A. Blake of Watertown has been appointed coach of football, basketball and baseball in the Huntington School for Boys. Blake graduated from Huntington in 1929. He excelled in football, baseball and track there. During the 1934 season he assisted Ernest Moore in coaching the Huntington football team.

♣ ♣ ♣

Labor Day Regatta—Entries have been received from clubs both in the United States and Canada for various events in the New England Amateur Rowing Association Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Sept. 2. All races will be for New England championships, at a distance of 1¾ miles, except for the quarter-mile dash. The program gets underway at 2 p. m.

♣ ♣ ♣

Open Date Tomorrow—Tomorrow is an open date on Boston's baseball schedule. Brooklyn comes to Boston on Saturday for a single game with the local Braves. Another single will be played on Sunday. The Red Sox arrive home on Monday.

♣ ♣ ♣

Off to Camp Perry [illegible] of male sharpshooters [illegible] the Bay State at the national [illegible] rifle team matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 1 to 19. The team will leave the South Station on Saturday afternoon. Those chosen are: F. J. Vossahlk, Arlington; R. W. Estemook, Lynn; Benjamin S. Harrison, Saugamore; Roy Lundquist, Worcester; Warren Tomlin, Waltham; Henry B. Rubin, Stoneham; D. J. Hardesty, Maynard; Roy N. Vallancourt, Whitman; A. J. Nicholson, Dorchester; George O. Wood, Lynn; Dante Qualtromini, Saganore; W. H. Chambers, Stoneham, and Raymon L. Clapp, Waltham, captain.

♣ ♣ ♣

Braves Recall Lewis—The Braves have recalled Catcher Bill Lewis from the Montreal club of the International League. The Tribe originally took Lewis from Rochester in the 1934 draft. The mishap to Ray Mueller forced Manager Bill McKechnie to call back the young receiver.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here and There—Norfolk Police Department outshoots Milford Revolver Club, 946 to 929, at the Norfolk Range, and is sending challenges to Franklin, Framingham, Walpole and Ashland police . . . Al Schacht, Red Sox coach and comedian, has received a second offer to go to Hollywood, the Associated Press reports from Cleveland . . . Jordan Marsh team defeated Roslindale in the seventh game of the Boston Park Department baseball finals, 4 to 2, last night, at Fallon Field, to win the championship for the second straight year . . . New Hampshire golfers defeated entries from Maine and Vermont in the first annual tri-state tournament at the Manchester (N. H.) Country Club, with the Rust Trophy at stake. New Hampshire scored 25½ points, one point ahead of Maine and three more than Vermont . . . At New Bedford, Saturday, a 15-mile handicap race will be held under the auspices of the New Bedford Harriers . . . Northeastern football practice begins next Tuesday, with 70 or more candidates expected to report to Coach Al McCoy at Huntington Field, Brookline . . . Larry Johnson, a real Indian, arrived in Boston yesterday to join the Boston Redskins in preseason football practice at Waltham. Johnson came from Nixon, Nev., by airplane . . . Judge Monahan of Belmont reached the semifinal round of the White Mountain amateur golf championship yesterday.

File Bankruptcy Petition

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Cleveland Professional Hockey Club, former owners of the Cleveland Falcons, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities at $7130 and assets of $101. The Falcons, now owned by a syndicate headed by Al Sutphin, will not be affected, business manager William Reiser said. "We are very much solvent and looking forward to a big season," he added. Sutphin's group took over the Falcons last year, retaining Harry Holmes as manager. Holmes was treasurer as well as manager of the team under its previous ownership.

Mrs. Vare Looms Up as Favorite For Golf Title

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—Upsets were strewn all over historic Interlachen today — the medalist and half of the tournament's "big six" were on the sidelines—but the familiar figure of Glenna Collett Vare loomed bigger than ever on the United States women's golf championship horizon.

Golf is golf, a sport in which upsets are almost as frequent as slices and hooks, but before Mrs. Vare and her sixth championship in 13 years couldn't be found a single woman who ever won a decision over her cool, precise game.

Two Veterans

Definitely back on her game, she had plenty of work ahead of her in two veterans who have been trying to stop her for years—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, and Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., who removed Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., the one girl on whom the galleryites pinned their hopes yesterday.

On the sidelines with Miss Miley was another dangerous contender, Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla.

Mrs. Vare, who has been in the finals seven times since 1922, semi-finals three times and medalist twice, faced Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles, in the quarterfinals over 18 holes today.

Shoots a 35

Miss Abbott, never before an important contender, had a chance and even won some backers on the strength of her game yesterday when she shot a 35, two under men's par, on the front nine to score an ultimate 6-and-5 victory over Mrs. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis, the largest margin of the day. Mrs. Vare turned in the second largest edge by defeating Fritzie Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., 4 and 3.

In the three other matches, all over 18 holes and starting in the afternoon, sizzling duels were anticipated.

Marion McDougall, 21-year-old Portland (Ore.) girl, who beat back a great comeback by Mrs. Crews on the final nine, to beat her 1 up, faced Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis. Miss Barrett eliminated Mrs. Charles Newbold, 2 up.

Lower Bracket Leaders

Topping the lower bracket were Charlotte Glutting, conqueror of Miss Miley, 3 and 1, and Mrs. Hill. Miss Glutting was the flashier player of the two, but was up against a tough campaigner in the Kansas City golfing mother, who seldom strays from the fairway. Mrs. Hill, because of her steadiness, ranked as an ever so slight favorite.

In the final match of the lower bracket were Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, and Patty Berg, 17-year-old freckled face darling from the Home Interlachen Country Club. That match, too, was a toss-up with the shade going to little Patty, who knows every blade of grass on the rolling course of trees and lakes.

Poland and Sweden Still Tied for Lead in Chess

International Chess Standing

Country	Pts.	Country	Pts.
Poland	46½	Great Britain	31½
Sweden	43½	Estonia	31
United States	43	Palestine	30
Czechoslovakia	42	Finland	29½
Hungary	40½	Lithuania	28½
Yugoslavia	39½	Denmark	27½
Argentina	36½	Roumania	25
Austria	36	Italy	18
Latvia	34½	Switzerland	16½
France	31½	Ireland	9

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (AP)—Poland and Sweden, with 43½ points each, were still leading last night after most of the adjourned games of the fifteenth and sixteenth rounds had been played off in the international team chess tournament.

The United States then had 43, with two games pending. Czechoslovakia was a good fourth. Poland won from France by 2½ to 1½, and Sweden defeated Finland, 2½ to 1½.

The United States team defeated Estonia by 3 to 0 when Marshall won his adjourned game. America also led by 2 to 1 against Lithuania after a draw by Horowitz.

Argentina won both unfinished matches, first from Roumania by 2½ to 1½ and then from Switzerland by 3½ to ½. Maderne drew with Popa of Roumania and also with Gygli of Switzerland. Grau also scored his game at the expense of Naegeli of Switzerland.

United States Team Wins Warsaw Meet

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (AP)—With George Anderson of the Olympic Club of San Francisco winning the 100- and 400-meter dashes the invading United States track and field team captured four of the six events in an international meet yesterday.

Anderson stepped off the 100-meters in 10.9s. to beat Krawczyk of Poland, who was timed in 11.2s., and then easily won the 400 meters in 51.6s. Kocon of Poland was far back in 53.2s.

Newell Rushforth, Salt Lake City, took the pole vault at 12ft. 9½in., but had to be content with runnerup honors in the 110-meter high hurdles. Niemiec, Poland, won the event in 15.3s., as compared to Rushforth's time of 15.7s.

Henry Dreyer, Rhode Island State weight man, took the hammer throw with a toss of 166ft. 3 43-128in. The invading 400-meter relay team was beaten, however, finishing two tenths of a second back of the Legia Club of Poland, which was clocked in 44.1s.

The 800-meter race bringing together Kucharski and Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club was postponed until today.

Braves Recall Tyler

SCRANTON, Penna., Aug. 29 (AP)—The Boston Braves have recalled Johnny Tyler, center-fielder of the Scranton baseball team of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He will report to the Braves after the New York-Pennsylvania season closes Sept. 2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 29, 1910

WAGNER played the leading role as the Boston Red Sox beat the Chicago White Sox 10 to 3. The shortstop hit a single, triple and home run in three official trips to the plate and scored three runs. In the field, he accepted seven chances. Hunt pitched for the Red Sox and White and Lange for Chicago.

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Vines Expects Perry to Turn

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., home from a successful professional tour of Europe, said yesterday Fred Perry will turn professional within a year. "Perry's contract in Australia," said the former amateur tennis champion, "is not going to net him any small fortune and the offer that Bill O'Brien (pro net promoter) is prepared to make him to join the troupe next winter, will be so big that Perry cannot afford to turn it down."

Bismarck Wins Title

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 29 (AP)—Bismarck, N. D., won the United States semipro baseball championship here last night, defeating the Halliburton Cementers of Duncan, Okla., 5 to 2, before 10,000 fans. The mixed Negro and white team from North Dakota came through the tournament undefeated with six victories. Duncan lost two games, both to the champions. Thirty-two teams from 16 states competed in the United States meet, the first of its kind.

Joy Wins Skeet Title

SOLON, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—H. B. Joy Jr., Detroit, won the United States 20-gauge skeet championship here yesterday in the first nationwide tournament held by followers of that sport, with 98 of 100. Bob Stack, 16-year-old Los Angeles youth, took second place with 97. C. H. Toothe of New York City was third with 96 of 100, and J. G. Diamond Jr., of Valhalla, N. Y., was fourth with 94.

Harland Beardslee Defends His Star Class Yacht Title

NEWPORT HARBOR, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—Harland (Hook) Beardslee successfully defended the international star class yachting championship in his sloop By-C yesterday, although finishing sixth in the fleet of 16 starters. The final race of the series was won by the Three Star Too of San Francisco in 2h. 9m. 38s.

With three triumphs in the four previous races of the series, the Newport Harbor Yacht Club representative amassed 72 points, giving him the 1935 title by the slender margin of two points over the Ace, sailed by Adrian Iselin of Fort Washington, N. Y.

The Ace crossed the line fifth yesterday, after the most spectacular contest of the series.

By winning yesterday the Three Star Too, 1933 gold star winner, finished third with 65 points. Second in yesterday's race was the Zoa of Long Beach, 2 seconds back of the San Francisco sloop, with the Vega of Moriches Bay, N. Y., third and the Star Baby, from Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, fourth.

Where to Dine

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Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
The Andorra
330 Fifth Avenue
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Basement
16 Court Street
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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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Come and Be Tempted—
by our popular cold Buffet Lunch. Select from great variety—Go back for more—Prix fixe 75c. Dinner $1.00 and $1.25.
OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:
"It's the Best Food in Town."
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OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

extra delicious
Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00
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TEA ROOM, Inc.
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Maison A. De Winter
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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
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CANTERBURY FOOD
is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
80 Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

ANNE SUTHERLAND
59 Christopher St at 7th Ave.
New Garden
Luncheon 35 50 65
Dinner 55 75 95
Sunday Breakfast 10 to 3 Dinner 1 to 9
No Liquor Served

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00
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379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

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ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
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Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

PORTLAND, ORE.
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LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
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A Cafe of Name
Individually porcelained cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

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(Rain or Shine)
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Jack Shorkey SATURDAY NIGHT
New Features FOR EACH DAY
FREE RIDES EVERY DAY
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BACK-TO-SCHOOL
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Stripes, solid colors, with touches of white, smocking, and embroidery. All with matching bloomers.

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Fox's Rings the School Bell!
Everything girls and boys need to keep them class-conscious is assembled at Fox's . . . moderately priced!
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QUESTION—
"Where can I buy first quality suits backed by a reliable house at moderate prices?"
ANSWER—
"Probably at several stores but certainly at our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
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The Store You Come Back To
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Stunning new models in two-piece frocks of yarns that are different in texture and appearance.
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Sizes 12 to 20
$19.75
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.
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The Reliable Store of New Haven
SATURDAY . . . SEMI-ANNUAL SALE SILK HOSIERY
FEATURING OUR FAMOUS
Alba Silk Hose 79c
3 prs. $2.25 6 prs. $4.25
Ringless Chiffons and Service
ALL NEW FALL SHADES
Regularly $1 Pair
and Other Outstanding Specials.
WEST STORE . . . STREET FLOOR

BULLARD'S
Elm Street, Cor. Orange
Semi-Annual SALE
Glenwood Ranges
Special Prices and Special Terms
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Is Open
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Muriel's
School Girl Coats in Camel's Hair and Novelty Tweeds from $15.00 up.
One and two-piece tailored dresses in the new checks, alpacas and rabbit's hair.
The new Kindly Lady and French Crepes in glamorous colors, patterned after the Renaissance — for Dressy Occasions!
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New Fall Shoes have arrived.
More beautifully styled than ever.
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Just Arrived
NEW FALL
SURETY Neckties
$1.00
The Tie That Is GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
J. Johnson & Sons
Incorporated
85 Church Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

GOING TO Natural Bridge?
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
STOP AT THIS SIGN OF GREATER VALUES!

Prudence Puts Away Her Knitting

IT WAS the aquamarine wool, soft, and splotched with silvery flecks which made Prudence decide, there in the yarn shop, that she would learn to knit. "It's like bits of foam on a clear day's sea, isn't it?" she said, as she reached into her purse for the price of six balls of the greenish-blue wool. I knew from the indeterminate focus of her eyes that her imagination was in spinning form, so I thought it best to hurry her away from the boxes of garnet and russet wools before visions of autumn huckleberry bushes and October hills would invite her to purchase more of the yarn, tempting even to the unimaginative.

* * *

SO IT WAS that for weeks at our neighborhood gatherings, Prudence arrived with a gay canvas knitting bag over her arm to sit in a corner and knit. It was a charming sight, at first, to see her; cheeks flushed, eyes bright, awkwardly tossing with slender forefinger a blue strand over too firmly crossed bone needles. She had never before displayed anything but an onlooker's interest in the handicrafts which have to do with cotton, silk, or wool; and for awhile we were pleased to watch her learning to make a straight edge, and how *not* to drop stitches. We felt, vicariously, the smug contentment of a good lesson learned when she became adept, and manipulated her needles with ease, rapidity, and assurance.

Later, however, things lagged at our teaparties. With Prudence silent and occupied, a bright sparkle which had always played over our conversation seemed suddenly dimmed. Increasing and decreasing stitches, counting *knits* and *purls*, and fabricating visions from the color of her yarn, Prudence was unable to weave fancies for the rest of us—always too prosaic and matter of fact to tell aloud our own dreams, granted that we had them. Most of the feminine members of our group knitted and sewed, but that made no great difference in the tone of our general chatter. It was Prudence's gentle eagerness and zest and the piquancy of her murmured ideas which now, centered and lost in wool, we missed.

* * *

FROM AQUAMARINE, PRUDENCE knitted on with a shade like "the down on a peach" and on further to fashion a sweater of "sunset red." We were all becoming restive under her extraordinary display of industry. Henry was heard to remark, a trifle plaintively, that baked puddings were sometimes scorched at his house now and that his suppers were often late because Prudence always had to do "just one more row." I almost wished I had never taken her to the yarn shop. Peter pointedly inquired as to the state of Henry's socks and buttons: "Shouldn't you mend sometimes, Prue?" And Ann hesitantly hinted that the summer was rather warm for wools. Prudence knitted on with a green yarn, "pale," she said, "as the underside of willow leaves."

It was one day last week that Prudence stopped her knitting long enough to say to us: "I've found another cheap piano and I've really bought it this time for us all." She said it quietly but the remark plopped into the pool of our conversation with a noisy splash. We well remembered the last time Prudence had heard of a second-hand piano and had gone to a sale of household furnishings to buy it.

* * *

SHE HAD RETURNED, not with news of the purchase of a battered piano, but bearing in a basket a lovely yellow cat, which, when offered for sale, had struck her fancy more. We had been delighted at this turn of events; not because we didn't realize that our neighborhood, rich in radios and victrolas, was sorely in need of a piano, but because Prudence was unselfishly planning to destroy the charm of her small living room with a huge old instrument, chiefly that our children might learn to play and that we all might have occasional jolly evenings of song.

Prudence now was busy casting off stitches, so she didn't see our expressions of consternation. The piano problem would have to be faced again. We could not passively accept this proposed destruction of the beauty of our neighbor's room. Even Ann, who had been dipping into a magazine lying temptingly near her, looked up from her reading to wrinkle her forehead in disturbed thought. From Henry's expression of rue and surprise I knew that Prudence had been too busy knitting to tell even him of her purchase. Peter plumped his cup on a stool beside him with such force that a teaspoon rattled off onto the floor.

"It's very old, of course, and scratched and ugly, but it has a good tone and I'll have it tuned tomorrow. It's going to be moved in early in the morning." Prudence spoke falteringly in her care to slide off neatly the last stitches from her needle.

"But Prue—" "Have you thought—?" "You shouldn't—" Our words of advice became twisted in a tangle of impulsive cautioning exhortations coming from everyone at once.

Prudence wasn't listening. Our perturbation couldn't enter her contemplation and admiration of the willow-leaf-before-a-rain jersey she had just completed. She held it up for us to see.

"Isn't it pretty?" she said. And then regretfully: "It's my last for a while, because soon I'm going to begin taking music lessons, and I can't practice and knit too. And, oh, by the way, any time you or your children want to use the piano, you'll find it in the upper story of our garage. From now on that's going to be a music room."

* * *

OUR WORDS OF advice hung limply and dropped unspoken from our lips. Again, Prudence, our generous, foolish, wise woman, had happily disarmed us. Again—oh good news—Prudence would no more be counting and dreaming and mumbling over wool. A twofold blanket of relief dropped gently over us.

C. C. R.

Lakeside Panels

Emperor

UNDER the bamboo shadows
Near the sun-gilt lake,
The Emperor strolls,
With a courtier
Holding a high gold fan.
Beside the flickering water
He meets by flimsy chance
A humble man and ragged—
Bound on a pious pilgrimage.
Pleased with the good man's virtue,
He gives the worthy pilgrim
A shining golden coin.

Scholar

FROM the villa
Of red and blue and green
At the side of the mountain lake,
The scholar and the princeling
Stand and gaze
At a lazy sampan floating,
Wafting their pear-shaped fans the while—
Their fans inscribed with classic poems.

Prince

CROSSING the little crescent bridge
To the brilliant pavilion
Beside the banana tree,
The filial prince
Bears with his own young hands
A frail cup of flower tea
To his imperial mother.

Coolie

BESIDE the pagoda
With the pink turret,
A blue-clad coolie
Kneels before the Emperor,
Yellow-robed,
Who deigns most graciously
To buy three golden oranges
Laid on the green bank
Beside the blue water.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LADY JEAN, *by George Bellows. In the Paul J. Sachs Collection, Fogg Art Museum*

AMONG the many portraits which George Bellows made of his family is this charming drawing of daughter Anne. The drawing was merely a study for a portrait, done in black crayon. But George Bellows seemed, in this preparatory sketch, to capture the delightful characteristics of young Anne in a manner which would be subdued somewhat by oil paint for which, no doubt, the sketch was intended.

To the preparatory sketch, the artist seems to convey his first excitement about his subject. She is wearing a costume, posing as "Lady Jean"; her face is serious; her hands crossed in dignified fashion. The costume, with its sedate lines, looks crisp and conservatively fashionable. George Bellows employed very few lines to depict the image. A number of deliberate straight strokes for the costume, some dots and scallops for the neck-line, two black smears for the gloved hands, a shadow here and there, and that makes the picture. Strict economy of means, and yet the portrait seems complete, relating the attractiveness and gentility of a fine young lady. It seems that no more could be said to increase the characterization of "Lady Jean." George Bellows ran it off with a few dexterously placed strokes.

Treasure Caravans

I HAD wanted to know from the first why a spear is carried on the leading camel of all caravans that have any pride or swagger. It is a long spear, with a tassel of red hair below the blade, and sometimes a small white pennon, with the name and style of the caravan owners and the name of the town from which they hail. When marching it is lashed on the first load, usually with the banner furled, but in camp it is little regarded. . . .

The use of the spear, it seems, may be partly in imitation of the Mongol style, but in the present custom there is also the memory of another origin.

Before the time of modern bank remittances in China there existed a class of treasure carriers, the *pao-piao-ti*. They were often men who, after making a reputation for courage as bandits, turned honest and made fortunes as carriers of bullion remittances. A percentage was charged on the silver, in return for which the *pao-piao-ti* deposited security or provided guarantors bound to make good any loss in transit. He gathered a band of men to convoy the treasure in cars or by mule train or camel caravan, according to the nature of the country. He sometimes took travelers under his protection and in many regions the only express travel known was under his escort. He traveled fast, but, contrary to what one might expect, as openly as possible. He and his men wore a costume modeled on an ancient military style. . . . The whole was set off by a sash about the waist. Stuck in the back of his sash the leader carried a little banner, which set forth his name and pretensions.

On approaching a city the men shouted out to clear the road. They declared the name of their leader, the nature of their convoy, and by implication challenged anyone to fight for it. . . . When, on completing the journey, he reached the house or firm to which the silver was consigned, he would fix the metal-shod haft of his little banner into the wood of the door, from which it might not be removed until the silver was weighed over and found correct. —From "The Desert Road to Turkestan," by OWEN LATTIMORE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Summer Palace at Jehol

THE PERIOD of Jehol's splendour was during the reign of the two great Emperors, K'and-hsi (1662-1722) and Ch'ien-lung (1736-96), and reached its zenith during the sixty years when the latter occupied the Dragon Throne. Under the successors of Ch'ien-lung the importance of the Summer Palace declined year by year, and ultimately died with Kuang-hsu, the last Manchu Emperor but one. . . .

The record (by the Emperor K'and-hsi) runs:

"(Jehol) where Chin-Shan (the Gold Mountain) rises, where warm springs run, where the clouds spread out over valleys through which trickle brooks of clear water, where rocky pools and verdure abound, where the rivers are broad and the grass luxuriant, and yet no damage is done to farmsteads, where the breeze is clear and the summer cool, suited to rest and relaxation. Jehol is indeed a spot created by nature for her children.

"Many times have I visited Kiangnan (the district south of the Yang-tse Kiang), and I prize the loveliness of its scenery. I have been twice to Shensi and Kansu, and I am familiar with the kingdoms of the west. I have crossed the Drangon Sands (the Gobi Desert) in the north, and in the east I have travelled through the Long White Mountains. The grandeur of the rivers and mountains and the honesty and simplicity of their people cannot be described in words. But I have not used them (i.e. not chosen any of these places for the site of my country Summer Palace).

"Jehol is the Celestial Capital. To reach it takes more than two days. It is a wide expanse of lonely country. The choice of this district cannot encroach upon my duties. In harmony with the natural contours of the country, I have built pavilions in the pine groves, thereby enhancing the natural beauties of the hills. I have made water flow past the summer-houses as if leading the mountain mists out of the valleys. To create such beauty is beyond the power of human skill. It is the gift of nature itself, and causes no expense of carving beams or painting columns.

"With my love for the sublime peace of the forests and springs, I can calmly watch the creatures, the waterfowl playing on the blue water, not fleeing at the approach of men; the deer going in herds in the evening light; the eagle circling in the sky or the fish leaping out of the water, one high and one low, according to the laws of nature; I can also enjoy the purple distances, or gaze at the vault of heaven which sometimes seems near and sometimes far above me.

"Whether I am wandering about enjoying the view, or resting, my mind is always upon the harvest. Neither day nor night do I forget the lessons of history. For the encouragement of cultivation I pray constantly for full baskets; for the sake of good harvests I rejoice at the blessed rain which falls at an auspicious time. That, in general words, is a picture of my life in the Summer Palace in Jehol.

"When I find pleasure in orchids, I love uprightness; when I see the pines and bamboos, I think of virtue; when I stand beside limpid brooks, I value honesty; when I see weeds, I despise dishonesty. . . . It must be remembered that all an Emperor has comes from the people. Not to love is not to understand this. Therefore I have written this that I may remember it day and night, and remain always upright and reverent." . . .

His free hours, and they certainly were not very many, the Emperor K'and-hsi devoted to the study of China's history and literature, and he himself wrote freely both prose and verse. . . .

Perhaps it was in just that peaceful spot—a Chinese Dar-es-Salaam—that one of the greatest military figures of the time, wearied by the hard campaigns and the clash of weapons round the borders of his kingdom, wrote this song in praise of Jehol:

"O high mountains, that fall towards the green hills,
O blue streams, lapping against the steep cliffs,
See, the fish calmly follow your steps, and play,
And the storks sit enthroned on the tall trees.
See, the monk cannot reach the distant grotto,
And strangers go astray in the cool forests.
But I have always loved this spot,
And I am alone with my heart's desire."

—From "Jehol, the City of Emperors," by SVEN HEDIN. Translated from the Swedish by E. G. Nash. (New York: Dutton.)

Poetry and Fragrance of Provence

NO ONE can know Provence who does not know her people. Exuberant as their own soil, warm-hearted, generous, wayward, and hospitable, with a dozen racial strains mingling in their veins, Christian by conversion or adoption but pagan by heritage, they are not "French" in the general acceptance of the word, but a distinct and separate race which has been incorporated with the French nation.

Under all the similarities of law and custom lie radical differences which have not only been the animating principle of a great deal of Provençal life down to recent times but still are today.

Equally characteristic are the strains of good meaty talk as pungent as an aioli which pour forth unceasingly wherever two or three Méridionaux are gathered together. Racy of the soil, shrewd, bubbling with humour, and embellished with a wealth of gesture, it knows few if any reserves. Within half an hour of meeting him you may, if snobbery has never been your portion, know nearly as much about a Provençal's private affairs as he does himself; but the surest way to his heart is to betray sincere and appreciative interest in Provence. In that, his *pays*, he takes pride as dignified as it is intense, while his feeling for beauty is quite frequently as genuine as it is profound.

To think of Provence at all is to think of her in terms of poetry and fragrance. Of orange-blossoms scattering sweetness on her orchards and gardens, rosemary and lavender in her woods, and thyme upon her hills—thyme that grows as heather grows on an Irish mountain—and which the country people cut in cartloads and bring down to the farms. There they thresh it with flails and pitchforks or crush it under rollers, the leaves and flowers, when separated from the tough, dusty branches, being sold to perfumeries. . . .

The Albigensian heresy, which has been described as a "logical revolt of pure reason against dogmatic authority," came south from Piedmont and the Dauphiny in the twelfth century, and by the beginning of the thirteenth was firmly settled in Provence. . . .

The Midi was in close touch with Arab and Jewish thought. It enjoyed a measure of intellectual freedom. It knew wealth and luxury and was the home of the troubadour and the jongleur. . . . In the twelfth century social life was much more highly developed in the south of France than in the north. Women were held in greater honour, and their influence was reflected in the manners and customs of the day. To sing their beauty and their praise jongleurs, poets, and musicians flocked to the courts of the nobility.—SUSANNE R. DAY, in "Where the Mistral Blows." (London: Methuen.)

The Continuity of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE higher hope, the earnest expectancy, the spiritual desire, of the Christian is that he may attain to a better understanding of God, and thus find a clearer realization of the forever fact that God is the unfailing source of all good, and that good is therefore continuous in its unfoldment and expression for man.

In the first chapter of Genesis we are told that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." This statement is fundamental to all right reasoning about God and His creation. Because God is omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, nothing can change or alter the essential goodness of His creation, or deprive any of God's ideas of the good that is theirs. When this is understood it gives one a definite and positive basis from which to prove God's goodness and all-power in human experience.

Taking this spiritual statement about creation as our basis, we logically conclude that whatsoever is not good is not of God; then it is not of Truth, and therefore is not true; and if not true, it is not real, and should be repudiated.

Mortals seem to come under the mesmeric belief that evil is as rea and as powerful as good. While under this false belief they seem to experience what the belief includes by way of discord or disease. This, however, does not change anything in God's creation, which remains unalterably and continuously perfect and good.

The Psalmist said (Psalms 16:6), "Yea, I have a goodly heritage." Good is the heritage of man. This heritage is fixed and eternal. It is man's present and eternal possession, maintained in its order and continuity by the irresistible power of God, the one creator.

The continuity of good is a fixed fact, because God is its continuing divine Principle, and because goodness is an attribute of God. When one thinks good thoughts, he thinks Godlike thoughts, which are inevitably accompanied by good in speech and action. Goodness, perfection, reality are related terms which express the activity and operation of the laws of divine Love.

All right-thinking people know that good is infinitely more to be desired than evil; that morality and righteousness are good conditions of thought, finding expression in righteous living; that kindliness and Christian charity pertain entirely to good, and express the innate goodness that belongs to man.

St. Paul taught that man can never be separated from God. Then it follows that he can never be separated from good. The apostle states (Romans 8:28), "All things work together for good to them that love God." With this agrees the statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 192), "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable."

The suggestion in human thought that there is power in evil or disease is disputed and denied by the positive statement (*ibid.*, p. 325): "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit. Such a one abideth in Life,—life obtained not of the body incapable of supporting life, but of Truth, unfolding its own immortal idea."

The Christian Scientist is earnestly striving to gain "the true idea of good." To this end he holds thought more closely to God, and looks away from material beliefs into spiritual realities. He carefully analyzes the thoughts and the suggestions which present themselves for his acceptance, judging all things on the basis of the reality of infinite good and rejecting thoughts that do not conform to its absolute standard.

He thus finds protection against evil and disease in all their varied forms. When discouragement, doubt, and fear assail him, he subjects these errors to the same unvarying rule. When the suggestions of lack or limitation try to enter thought, he finds freedom in the certain knowledge that because these things are not good, they are not of God, not of Mind, therefore no part of the true mental realm, and cannot enter the consciousness of the true thinker.

The Bible promise reads (Psalms 84:11), "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." Like other Bible promises, this promise is conditional: one must walk uprightly; that is, one must be pure and good in thought and action. Complying with the conditions, one is entitled to the fulfillment of the promise, which is infinite in its scope. Then it certainly includes health and harmony of mind and body. It includes sufficient and adequate supply for daily needs and the protection which comes to that one who places all trust in God as the source of all good.

It is hopeful, refreshing, and entirely comforting for one to think of the continuity of good as eternally fixed in God's kingdom, and of man's God-given right to the enjoyment of and participation in the fullness of what it includes. Good is unlimited and continuous, because God is that infinite Love which expresses and manifests the continuity of good in all things.

Anticipation

AS THE hot air puffed in at the open window and the tired sheets of manuscript stirred uneasily on the desk, someone said, "What about a run to the sea at the week end?"

There were still four working days to go, days as close as an oven, with the thermometer creeping higher and higher, and the cock on the weathervane set fair. What air there was had grown weary—flat as water from a tepid tap.

"We could bathe," said the voice.

* * *

There was a beach within running distance from the city, with a tamarisk hedge dividing the fields from the shore, and the sea rolling between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. There were groins slipping into the water, brilliantly green with clinging weeds, and strings of minute shells marking the boundaries of many tides.

Fleets of small yachts bobbed together where the waters of a wide estuary joined the sea, their neat hulls painted every color of the rainbow, and heavy green marshes stretched inland as far as the eye could reach. Strange birds nested in the reeds, and strange flowers drew bees and butterflies to their petals.

It would be cool by the water, even on the hottest day. There was always shelter to be found under the hedge or behind the groins. The sea air, brought in by the tide, blew the little hissing waves up the shore and bent the yielding psamma grass. There were perfect semicircles traced on the dunes by the grass-tips as the wind passed by.

The sea had a current in it, an impelling force that stirred entrancingly. You could feel it around your ankles, around your knees, around your shoulders as you caught the waves and swam. It ran vigorously, speeding you along, and challenging your return. There was something heroic in making land with the force of a current against you; to lie on the shore beyond its reach, laughing at its failure, while the sun and sand absorbed the delicious dampness that clung about you, dripping from your finger tips and hair.

Bathe? Of course we could bathe—again and again if we wanted to, we reminded each other, during the four long days; we could lie in the glittering water and listen to its song in our ears; listen to its sweep and gurgle, and smell the buoyant life of it; watch the sun that tantalized the city struggling in vain to monopolize the sea, to trouble the folk who dived and swam and dived again.

* * *

When the week end came the weather changed. The heat gave sudden place to rain and heavy clouds, and a chilly wind blew along the pavements. We did not mention the beach, we hardly gave it a thought; there were so many things to be done indoors now that the rain had come—besides, had we not been by the sea for four days?

D. A. L.

Meekness

GRASS,
By a heavy heel downtrodden,
Only rises again
New—fragrant.

S. G. H.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Up Yosemite Trails

By Vernon Cordry

Chapter One

IF JACK CHISHOLM had not gone for his mail at the Camp Curry Post Office in Yosemite Valley at exactly 10 o'clock that morning, it might not have happened. In a week, he would have completed his work as dishwasher at the summer resort and gone back to wait the opening of high school in a suburban town near San Francisco Bay.

It had been an interesting summer—after he had gotten used to the work that had hardened his already broad 16-year-old shoulders. With eight others, most of them college fellows, he had been a "pearl diver," as the professional hotel workers call washing dishes. Large for his age, he had worked well to earn money for school and clothes for the coming year. He would be a senior and a member of the football team. No doubt of that, because he had been a varsity end last fall and work and hiking had made him even stronger.

But, in the meantime, he had packed thousands of dishes in baskets to go through the steaming washer. It was hot work but it lasted only a few hours after each meal. In the mornings he could walk up to Mirror Lake and see massive Half Dome, 5800 feet of sheer cliff, reflected in the clear water. Some days he visited Happy Isles, where the dashing Merced River played a violent song among foam-swept boulders. Every afternoon, he swam in the cool waters of the river—a pleasant contrast to the hot work of washing more thousands of noon dishes.

Fall Plans

But on this particular morning in August, Jack went to the rustic post office to get his mail and meet friends. Its sunny porch was a favorite gathering place. Here you could hear almost any accent or language as Yosemite visitors from far places came to transact business. In a week his services would no longer be needed in the Valley. The summer crowd was thinning out.

"Hi, there, pearl diver!"

Jack turned to see Spud Holmes, a year older than himself, grinning at him. Spud was "off duty" too. He was a "hasher," which is a far less dignified name for waiter but means the same thing. He, too, was a student working during the summer vacation.

"When do you leave?" inquired Spud, a husky, tanned fellow who was to enter Stanford in October.

"Next week," Jack said regretfully.

"Same here. But it's been a swell summer. I don't know what I'll do with myself, waiting for college to start," said Spud.

"I've got more than two weeks myself," Jack replied. "But I'm going to keep in condition for football by walking in the hills near home. These hikes on my days off have put me in good shape. I made Lake Tenaya and back in one day my last trip. That's over 30 miles."

"I explored the North Wall last week and came down by Yosemite Falls," Spud said.

Enter—One Burro

Just then the incident happened that was to change their plans. A young man in weather-beaten trail clothes and worn boots came up to the post office. He led a sad-eyed dust-gray burro that had a pack on its back. After inquiring for mail, the traveler bought a card and wrote on the back of it. Then he tacked it to the bulletin board which carried notices of camp equipment for sale, horses to rent, special bus trips, etc.

"Just in from the High Sierras," Spud commented. "Boy, wouldn't I like to see what he's seen! I'll bet he's climbed Dana and Lyell, and maybe went over Vogelsang Pass."

"Dana's over 13,000 feet!" exclaimed Jack.

They stepped up to the sign and read it. The burro and pack outfit was for sale—price $25. The boys looked glumly at the figure. It wasn't high, but still more than they could afford to pay. Without a word between them, they had considered themselves potential buyers of the outfit, a silent partnership was formed and they were already planning the trip!

"That's kind of high for this late in the season," Spud remarked sagely to the owner.

"Maybe you're right," the traveler agreed, "but that's what I paid a month ago." Then he related the scenic wonders he had seen on his trip. He had been as far as the Devil's Postpile, so-called because this freak of nature had formed "posts" out of molten rock. Some of the posts remained upright, others lay in tumbled disarray from the cracking action of winter snow and ice.

"Prices go down near the end of the season," said Spud doubtfully, just as his Yankee trader ancestors might have driven a shrewd bargain. "That burro probably sold for $75 when old Adams brought him up from winter range. He's been sold half a dozen times since then and Adams will buy him for $10 and take him out again to wait for next season."

"I'll let you have him for $15," said the traveler, "just for a quick sale. You can have the whole outfit complete. All I want is my sweater and camera."

"Sold!" said Spud. "Got seven dollars and a half, Jack?"

Surprised, Jack Chisholm handed over the money. He had just been paid for his "pearl diving" the day before. The traveler walked off, leaving the lead line in Spud's hand.

"What do you call him?" Jack called out.

The young man grinned. "Dynamite MCVI," he said, then explained: "All burros in stories have been called Dynamite from the beginning of time, so this one has a pretty high number."

Dynamite's New Masters

The bronzed traveler looked at the boys meditatively, then called back to them: "I'd better warn you. Don't put more than 109 pounds on him. He'll balk at 110. He has his own ideas on how much to carry."

Thus did Dynamite MCVI acquire new masters. He nuzzled close to Jack's hand almost lovingly, then took a playful but sharp nip at his sleeve. Spud, at the moment, was examining the pack saddle and cinches that held it on. Carelessly he reached under the ban to see if it were tight. A pair of small heels flicked out, missing Spud by inches. Dynamite MCVI let out a long bray and headed, pack saddle and all, for the meadow across the road.

"Dynamite is right!" exclaimed Spud, catching the lead line after a chase. "He thinks this grass will make a nice burro's breakfast."

"He's kicking because he didn't bring a higher price," Jack laughed. "Our $15 insults his standing among burros."

They staked Dynamite and took off the pack saddle and bags. The burro chose a bare, dusty spot and rolled on his back. Shaking himself, he whistled like an off-key locomotive whistle to the other burros in the meadow.

"He's telling them where's he's been and what sort of boss he had," Spud said, stroking Dynamite's shaggy coat. Then he touched the burro on the stomach. Again heels lifted in a swift arc.

"I'll bet he's ticklish!" cried Jack.

"That'll make ticklish business of getting the pack on his back every morning," observed Spud.

"Just what are we going to do with him?" asked Jack. "I forgot to think about that when the fellow offered him at such a bargain."

"It looks as if we're going to see the High Sierras ourselves," laughed Spud. "We have all the equipment we need except groceries. Write your folks that you won't be home for several weeks."

The Beginning of an Adventure

That was how Jack Chisholm and Spud Holmes happened to explore mountains beyond the Valley that summer. At that time, some years ago, hikers had to carry their own packs or use burros. Nowadays, a good part of the 120 miles of trail they covered is served by hikers' camps, spaced an easy walk apart. All that the traveler need carry is a camera and warm sweater for crisp mornings. The High Sierra plateau averages about 9000 feet elevation and frost starches the grass every morning in August.

The following week was a busy one for the boys. They used their time off from work to assemble blankets, food for two weeks, a camera, fishing tackle, flashlights and warm clothing.

They bought a Geodetic Survey map of the national park, which would be as important to them as a coast chart to a sailor. Although trails are plainly marked, one of these maps—showing heights and shapes of all peaks and valleys in wavy contour lines—is valuable to the hiker. Spreading out the map in line with several peaks will give complete knowledge of the great view before him. Should a traveler become lost, he has only to spread his map and identify the outstanding peaks near him to find his way. If the map is used correctly, not even a compass is needed.

Try as they may, the boys could not get their pack down to Dynamite's self-imposed maximum. A strong burro can carry 125 pounds easily—some will not object to more—but wise old Dynamite had his own ideas about loads. They tried 115 pounds on him. The burro took a few steps, then lay down, pack saddle and all.

"If he could talk, he could get a job in a beach resort guessing people's weight," Jack declared, helping to rescue the pack. "He knows that load to the ounce!"

"We'll have to carry some in a knapsack," Spud decided. "We'll take turns lugging it."

When their jobs were finished, the boys set out. Spud went ahead, leading the burro. Jack followed with a knapsack on his back. Dynamite went along placidly on the pine-needled floor of the Valley, but when they came to the beginning of the trail that leads past Vernal and Nevada Falls, he let out a long, mournful bray.

"That means 'now for the fun, my hearties,'" interpreted Spud, taking the first rise in the broad trail. "It's Lake Washburn or bust, for the first night's stop!"

But he reckoned without Dynamite MCVI, who had ideas of his own on the subject.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

By a Staff Artist

The Burro Took a Few Steps, Then Lay Down, Pack Saddle and All

Vesuvius Objects

NO ONE cares for grumblers. The boy or girl who is always finding fault finds little else, except that he or she is left severely alone.

Yet there is one incessant grumbler whose voice is of so much interest that it has been broadcast on the wireless and transmitted, with a running commentary, to millions of listeners in England and America.

The world-famous grumbler, who has now been at it without intermission for hundreds of years, is Vesuvius, the smoking volcano that stands at the east of the Bay of Naples. Before the days of wireless those who wished to hear the deep rumbles rising from the heart of the prehistoric crater had to travel to the foot of the cone by electric railway, and thence by a wire-rope railway to the cinder-strewn path that leads to the mouth of the crater, and it was because so many visitors availed themselves of the means provided, and took so much interest in the volcanic sounds, that wireless producers awoke to the fact that here was a golden opportunity to record a famous "Star" for nothing.

At first the old mountain grumbled away to order, or maybe it did not realize what was going on. Then suddenly it protested. After all, why should such magnificent rumbles be made available to all and sundry? "If they want to hear me let them make the trip," said Vesuvius, and straightway blew up the microphone.

A Schoolboy Pilots In an Air Race

JOHN LIPTON is a London schoolboy of 14, and, like most lads of his age, is extremely shy of talking about himself, although he has just accomplished a feat that no other schoolboy has ever done.

Last year John's father won the London-to-Newcastle air race, flying a single-seater machine. For the race this year he had the machine converted into a dual control two-seater, with telephonic communication betwen the cockpits, and took his young son as a co-pilot. They came in second, having been beaten by one minute by Flight Lieut. J. B. Wilson, whose average speed was 141.5 miles per hour, and who covered the last few miles at 240 miles per hour.

At the start of the race it was very bumpy, and as John's safety strap was loose he had to hold on tight and was thus prevented from giving his full attention to the maps. The plane is fitted with a hand pump, and while Mr. Lipton pumped up pressure John piloted the machine, later taking over the controls to give his father a rest.

"He is a brilliant pilot," Mr. Lipton says, "and put her along at a great pace."

John hopes to enter for the race himself when he is old enough to hold a pilot's license.

Sea Scouts and Their Ships

CONTRASTING with the familiar khaki suits and multi-colored neckerchiefs of the Boy Scouts at their Jamborees, a visitor may be surprised to see also very much in evidence the flash of white duck, the knotted sailorfish dark blue tie and jaunty cap of the Sea Scout.

"Are Sea Scouts regular Boy Scouts?" such a visitor may ask. The answer is emphatically "Yes!" The Scout motto, "Be Prepared," is doubly important to the Sea Scout, for he must be ready to cope with the tricky natural elements of weather, wind, and wave, be unexpectedly called upon to face emergency situations and unusual risks such as occur less often in the more predictable adventures of hike and camp.

The obligations of the oath and law are also to a degree even more binding because Sea Scouts are necessarily older boys and have had a longer period of training as Scouts during which the Scout idea of service and dependability, loyalty and courage, hardihood and resourcefulness, has had time to take a stronger hold of them.

In many cases the Sea Scout has already passed through all the stages of advancement from Tenderfoot to Eagle, the highest point of the long Scout trail, before he goes in for this highly specialized phase of Scouting. When he becomes a Sea Scout, he practically starts over again from the beginning.

When members of a Scout troop band themselves into a Sea Scout patrol, they must first master the fairly simple requirements for an "Apprentice." Then they must prepare themselves for the "Ordinary Sea Scout" rating. This requires the mastery of a good many rather technical skills and plenty of practical experience in boat and water work, as well as a considerable knowledge of maritime history. "Able" Sea Scout is the next rating and the rank of Quartermaster is the goal.

A Sea Scout must, among other things, know how to box a compass, tie all sorts of sailors' knots, make his own sea bag, construct a model boat. He becomes familiar with such intricacies as ship's bells, latitude and longitude, and the various types and component parts of anchors, as well as boats.

Water safety and rescue training are highly important in Sea Scouting as a part of all-round preparedness. Accordingly "Abandon Ship Drill" is added to Apprentice preparation in use of life belts and buoys, and he must have already passed his Swimming Merit Badge tests.

The "Able" Sea Scout must in addition qualify in the Junior Red Cross Life Saving test, while the "Quartermaster" must be a member of the Senior Life Saving Corps. The latter is also required to be able to direct a group in rigging up a breeches buoy apparatus for taking persons from wrecks or transferring them safely from boat to boat on water, as well as have actual experience in fitting out and launching a "Ship's" boat and have acted as steersman on at least five trips, including crafts under sail as well as oars.

When nine members of the tentative crew are regular Ordinary Sea Scouts, and one of their number has been chosen to act as "Bo'sun" (corresponding to the Patrol Leader of a Troop), the patrol is organized as a Second Class Ship, with a "Skipper" and "Mate" (corresponding to a Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster) for adult leaders, men expert and enthusiastic in the work.

Then the fun really begins. At this stage the "ship" usually gets hold of a meeting room of its own which is rigged up as nautically as possible, with pennants, anchors, compasses, binnacles, and what not. The objective now is for all hands to progress to Able Scout rating, so that the ship may be registered as First Class as soon as the required year of "Ordinary" service is completed.

Manning the Ship

By this time the group will have got hold of some kind of craft for cruising and practice work. This may be a sailboat, a reconditioned navy boat, or a flock of canoes, anything suitable for use on water, river, lake arm or the sea, or wherever the ship may find it convenient to "ply." In some cases the crew even builds its own boat as was done a year or two ago by a group of Indiana Scouts who made for themselves a highly sea-worthy 20-foot dory in which they cruised successfully on Lake Wolf and Lake Michigan, getting in not only practice in seamanship, but intimate practical knowledge of the art of boat building.

Sea Scouts do not always put out to sea for their training. In nearly every Scout camp in which Sea Scouts participate, the eye meets a rather surprising but thoroughly "ship-shape" and often quite large vessel, reposing quietly on lake or river edge, and backed by forest.

This craft is known as a land ship and a thoroughly nautical affair it is, even though it does not actually qualify as seagoing. Such land ships are the pride of every Sea Scout group's heart, serve as their training base and camp quarters. Land ships are well built and "rigged," as nearly as possible, in every detail as a reproduction of a real floating craft, with portholes, gangways, crows nests, anchors, steering gear, sextants, and charts, and everything conceivable to make it as realistic, picturesque, and practical, as can be achieved by Sea Scout skill, energy, and enthusiasm which is saying a great deal.

Nautical Lingo

Needless to say the Sea Scout aboard a "Land Ship" is highly nautical in his lingo as well as his procedures. He goes "below," "abaft" and "topsides"; eats food prepared in a "galley," sleeps in bunks or hammocks, "port" or "starboard," "abeam," preferably on the "lee," rather than the "weather" side. He hoists "ensigns," not flags, "reeves," "marries," and "belays" ropes.

For him a "booby" is a hatch, not a moron, a "fluke" is not an accident, lucky or otherwise, but a part of an anchor. To "pay out handsomely"—applying to cables, not coin—is by no means so expensive as it sounds. His hours are regulated by "ship's bells" and he indulges in "chanties" when he feels vocally inclined, if he hasn't used up his breath already in "ahoys" and "avasts."

The honor of being named the National Flag Ship of the Boy Scouts of America "Fleet" has been won by Sea Scouts of Topeka, Kan.; Springfield, Mass.; Birmingham, Ala., and Chicago, Ill., as well as by the S. S. S. Ranger of Portland, Ore., which carried off the laurels last year, and the S. S. S. Tarpon of Great Neck, Long Island, which is the present holder of the coveted title, having earned the rather amazingly creditable number of 1470 points out of a possible 1500 in the scoring of judges. This scoring is based not only on seamanship prowess, but on length of service, advancement of members, cruising mileage, and perhaps equally, if not more important, upon the amount of community service rendered. The Good Turn is as basic in Sea Scouting as it is in Troop Scouting.

These are but typical examples of what Sea Scouts are doing, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, have been doing, indeed, from the earliest years of the movement in this country, when Sea Scouts of the Boston area put in practice cruises in the appropriately named Pioneer in 1912, through the generosity of Mr. Arthur A. Carey, one of the chief original promoters of nautical train-

Sea Scouts Manning a Land Ship

Our Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I am very much interested in art, particularly the modern trends, and have majored in this subject for the past 3½ years at Erasmus Hall. I have already taken line drawing, color, design, and commercial art. Next term, I hope to take puppet making, and the study of architecture and sculpture.

Last year some of the art students organized a club which met after school hours. Our teacher and faculty adviser allowed us to do any type of art work we liked, and the plan turned out very successfully. Most interesting of all the projects were some textiles made by a group of students. The design for the cloth was originated, cut in linoleum, and printed on fabric by the student himself. The results were so satisfying that it was decided that we hold an exhibition next term featuring these prints.

I hope this letter is seen by some art students my age, and that it will interest them enough to have them answer it and tell me about their work. I should like especially to hear from students in Mexico and Africa, but of course I will be only too glad to answer letters from other countries that I might receive.

With best wishes for the continued success of your column.

Egbert B.

Higher Woodcombe, Minehead, Somerset, England

Dear Editor:

I should so like to correspond with a girl of my own age (16 years) in Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, or Bulgaria. I am at school at Claremont, and we have recently started a Monitor Club of which I am a member.

I have undertaken to collect all information from the Monitor relating to the four countries I mentioned, and I feel it would be so interesting if I could, at the same time, get in touch with young people of those countries.

It is so difficult to get pictures to illustrate my scrap-book that if my correspondents could send me pictures it would help enormously to make my scrap-book interesting.

My home is on the edge of Exmoor, and I am keen on riding and art.

Angela U.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Virginia H. (11), El Centro, California. Wishes to correspond with a girl in Germany.

Alma L. (11), Batavia, New York. Would like to hear from a girl in Boston, also from one in Holland.

Virginia G. (11), San Marino, California. Wishes to correspond with a girl in Holland.

Marjorie M. (11), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Japan.

Betty L. (12), Julian, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Switzerland. Lives on a farm and has a pinto horse.

Jeanette D. (12), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Australia.

Katherine C. (12), San Diego, California. Would like a correspondent in Russia, also Germany.

Winifred R. (13), Rensselaer, New York. Interested in stamp-collecting, aviation and pets.

Barbara L. (13), North Hollywood, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Scotland. Interested in all sports, especially football; also aviation, collecting stamps and cachets.

Elaine J. (13), Riverside, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Honolulu.

Mary L. (14), Lemon Grove, California. Wishes to correspond with a girl in Japan, also one in England.

Laura-Ruth S. (15), Vincennes, Indiana. Interested in sports, intends to make art her profession, and collects envelope openers and paper cutters.

Betty P. (15), San Diego, California. Wishes correspondents in England, Africa, France, Hawaii.

Dorothy T. (15), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in France.

Carolyn M. (15), San Diego, California. Wishes a correspondent in Florence, Italy, and requests that she write about things typical of Italy.

Betty Lou S. (16), Queens Village, Long Island, New York. Would like correspondents from 15 to 20 years of age in any country. Has studied French, Latin and Greek. Interested in music, sports, interior decorating, stamp-collecting, plays the piano, and enjoys swimming.

Joyce S. (16), Hollywood, California. Wishes a correspondent in England.

Frances J. (16), San Francisco, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Germany.

Rene B. (18), Newton, Sydney, Australia. Wishes to correspond with girls in any part of the world who are interested in music, sports and stamp-collecting. Is prepared to exchange stamps and photo snaps of places of interest.

Maxine M. (18), Los Angeles, California. Would like a correspondent in France, especially someone interested in dancing, drama and the theater.

Lucille B., El Monte, California. Wishes correspondents in all foreign countries, but especially in Sweden, Holland and Switzerland. Interested in music, writing, reading, sports, and customs of foreign countries.

Boys

Sigmund S. (11½), San Francisco, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in South America.

Robert F. (11), Pasadena, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Spain.

Dannie B. (11), Escondido, California. Wishes a correspondent in Canada.

Teddy L. (12), Lemon Grove, California. Would like correspondents in New Zealand, England, and Egypt. Has friends who came from Christchurch, New Zealand.

Herbert W. N. (12), Culver City, California. Would like to hear from a boy in Sweden.

Austin M. (12), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with a boy in China.

Charles K. (12), Escondido, California. Would like to hear from a boy in Norway.

Charles M. (13), San Diego, California. Wishes a correspondent in Germany.

Iver N. J. (13), Long Beach, California. Interested in hearing from a boy in Sweden.

John L. (16), Mont Albert E. 10, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Would like to correspond with anyone, any age, in any country. Interested in motorcars, bicycle riding, radio, chemistry, and exchanging stamps and watch hands.

W. H. (16), Old Greenwich, Connecticut. Wishes to hear from a correspondent in England.

James W. (17), Portland, Oregon. Wishes a correspondent in England, also Australia.

Charles S. (18), Long Island City, N. Y. Would like to hear from boys in all countries, but especially Germany, as he can speak German and write German script.

Bob E. (19), Los Angeles, California. Wishes correspondents in France and Germany.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Last . . . but not least

Although Labor Day is the last holiday of the summer season, you may find it to be the most pleasant of all. Under a clear September sky you can enjoy your favorite sports, visit places you haven't seen all summer, or take a trip on one of the many bus, rail and steamship lines advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Wherever you plan to go, you will find that stopping at Monitor advertised hotels will add to the pleasure of your journey.

Consult the advertisements in the Monitor every day for information. A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements appears in the Tuesday and Friday issues.

Background of green

EWING GALLOWAY

As a backdrop to towering buildings, rushing subways, rattling "els" and the hurly-burly evidence of commercial enterprise, there are the leafy areas in city and suburbs given over to the homes of active New Yorkers.

Here, in an atmosphere of lawns and shrubs and gardens, the front rank of New York's substantial families are active in making homes, raising children and maintaining the headquarters for a full existence.

Because the New Yorkers who can rightfully lay claim to the title of "active" are endowed with a larger quota of energy and that play-the-game-to-win spirit, it is only natural that they are able to acquire a larger share of this world's goods.

And the same qualities that they put into their bread-winning characterizes their home building efforts. They must have good furniture, the latest labor-saving devices, a modern car, fashionable clothes, equipment for sports and recreational pursuits.

Only a newspaper covering the interests and enthusiasms of New York's active population as thoroughly and as interestingly as The Sun could win a majority readership in this all-important group . . . or become as powerful an advertising medium through which to reach New York's best prospects for good merchandise.

The Sun
NEW YORK

THE *active* NEW YORKERS ARE NEW YORK'S *active* BUYERS

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Stages Good Price Recovery in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Moderate Gains Are Recorded By Leading Stocks

By Forrest Price

And then they came back.

Stocks recovered substantially today.

Why?

Because, so the bulls say, the reaction had gone far enough for this movement which was a corrective one.

But trading was on a much smaller scale than recently, which led some observers to question whether the selling had run its course.

Total sales amounted to about 900,000 shares.

Practically all classes of securities participated in the price rebound.

And the gains ranged from good fractions to more than five points.

A feature of the trading was the spetacular rise in Columbia Pictures. This stock at one time showed an improvement of nearly six points.

The gain in this issue was attributed in part to reports that a substantial stock dividend was on the boards. The company's earnings, according to the latest statement, were the best in its history.

It has been so long since stock dividend payments have been heard of that one has almost forgotten what the term means.

Other good gainers today included Certainteed Products common and preferred, the latter recording a rise of more than nine points at one time.

Advances of 2 to 3 points or more were established by Devoe & Raynolds, U. S. Steel preferred, American Typefounders preferred and Standard Gas 7 per cent preferred.

In the bond division U. S. Governments were unfavorably affected by the Treasury's announcement that only $85,592,000 tenders were made for its $100,000,000 offering of Federal Farm Mortgage 1½s. A reaction followed. Corporate issues were firmer.

Subsequently there was new buying in the federal list, and prices rebounded substantially. It was attributed by traders to a realization of the fact that the undersubscription was due to the dissatisfaction as to the auction method and was not a reflection upon the Government's credit.

The leading commodities did not do much. Cotton was quiet, and prices were slightly lower on reports of good rains in Oklahoma, anl other factors of a technical character. In the Chicago grain market the decline in wheat prices was temporarily checked.

If stock market bears are trying to find something of an unfavorable character or keep prices down they will have to look elsewhere than in industrial developments.

For while there may be occasional seasonal recessions here and there the industrial trend is unquestionably upward.

It is now generally recognized that electric power output is about as accurate a barometer of trade as can be found. And it is encouraging to know that this week's figures of production are highest of the year, and about 11.6 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934. The increase is the largest shown for any week this year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; list rallies quietly.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments recover.

Curb: Improved; utilities come back.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; gold currencies react.

Cotton: Barely steady; timely rains in Oklahoma.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady; increased crop pessimism.

Corn: Irregular; frost fear.

Cattle: Strong to 25 cents higher; top, $12.50.

Hogs: Strong, 10-15 higher; top, $11.85.

Foreign

London: Traders were mostly occupied with the week-end settlement of accounts and a cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today. Further gains took place in Kaffirs, industrials and especially iron, steel and aviation shares. Transatlantic issues were quiet, while rubber and oils eased. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Optimism over the Ethiopian situation strengthened prices on the Bourse today with some rentes gaining slightly. International issues moved irregularly. The market closed steady.

Berlin: Dye and iron prices improved fractionally on the Boerse today. The closing was better despite small trading.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.87	.88	.86¾	.87	— ¼
December	.89½	.89¾	.88⅝	.89	— ⅛
May	.90¾	.91¾	.90⅜	.90¾	+ ⅛
	Corn				
September	.70½	.72¼	.70⅜	.71	+ ¼
December	.57¼	.57⅞	.56⅜	.56¾	— ⅜
May	.58⅜	.59	.57⅞	.58	— ¼
	Oats				
September	.25¼	.25½	.25⅛	.25⅛	— ⅜
December	.26⅛	.27⅛	.26⅜	.26⅝	— ¼
May	.29¼	.29¼	.29	.29	..

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
August	.85⅜	.84	.84	—.01
September	.83⅞	.82¾	.82⅞	—.¾

Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cottow was quiet today, easing slightly in the late trading on reports of good rains in Oklahoma and increased hedging from the southwest. October sold from 10.68 to 10.54, and the general market late in the session was 1 to 7 points lower.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged

	High	Low	Last
December	85.9	85.9	85.3B
February	86.4	86.4	85.5B

B—Bid.

Savannah Sugar Price Up

Savannah Sugar Refining Company has advanced price of refined sugar 20 points, to 5:30c a pound.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.29	Last Aug.28
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	2200	8¼	8	8	8⅛
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	31	31	31	30⅞
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	800	13	12½	13⅛	12½
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	12½	12⅛	12½	12
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	1
20¼	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	700	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½
19⅜	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	200	6	6	6	6
7	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
30½	21	1*	Alleghany Steel	100	26	26	26	25¼
165	125	6	Allied Chem	400	162	161	161	161¼
7⅞	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	1400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	26¾	26¼	26½	25⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	16¼	16	16	..
3⅞	2⅛	2¶	Amal Leather	1100	4	3¾	4	3¾
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	200	30⅜	29	30⅜	27
71	48½	2	Amerada	700	68½	67	67	68¼
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	53	53	53	51½
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	14	14	14	14
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	10	120	120	120	..
78	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	100	75	74¾	75	74¾
128⅛	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	128½	128½	128½	..
146¼	110	4¶	Am Can	700	137	137	137	137
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
57½	28½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	44	43	43	44
17⅜	8	..	Am Chain	600	17¾	17	17½	17
90½	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	90	90	90	87
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
33¼	22½	2	Am Com Alcohol	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
3	3/4	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
175	150	6	Am Express	10	175	175	175	..
8½	2	..	Am & For Pow	3000	6½	6⅛	6¼	5⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1300	34¼	32¾	33⅜	32½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	28½	28¼	28½	28
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	12	11	11¾	11
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	35	35	35	34⅜
37¼	20⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Am Ice	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37½	22	6	Am Ice pf	400	23	23	23	..
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	1000	8⅜	8¼	8½	8⅜
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	20	3½	3½	3½	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	400	16	15¼	15⅝	15½
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
24½	13½	..	AmMetal	400	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅜
24⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	700	22¾	22¾	22¾	21¼
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	6⅜	6⅛	6½	6
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	2200	28½	27½	28½	26⅜
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2200	35½	34⅜	35	33½
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	6300	17½	17	17⅜	17
25⅜	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	23¾	23⅜	23½	23¼
12⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	300	11⅝	11½	11½	11¼
27	16½	1*	Am Stn Tob	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	26
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	25	25	24½
47½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	45½	44¾	44¾	44⅞
89	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100	98	98	98	97¾
101¼	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	600	100¼	100	100	99½
21¼	10	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	18	18	18	17¾
43	23½	2¶	Am Stores	200	36	36	36	36⅜
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	53¾	53¾	53¾	53
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	138	138	138	137½
142	99⅞	9	Am T & T	1000	136	136¼	136	134⅝
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	500	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	4¾
19¾	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	19¾	17½	19⅛	16⅜
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	3300	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	14⅜
17¾	6½	..	Am Wat 1pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	100	8	8	8	7⅞
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	300	46½	45½	45½	45½
6½	2¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼
20⅜	8	..	Anaconda Cop	15400	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	13½	13½	13½	13¾
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	50	50	50	48¾
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	106	106	106	..
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	200	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅛
70⅜	55½	6	Aromur Ill pr pf	100	62¾	62¼	62¼	61¾
110	65	3b	Armour Ill pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝
31¼	16½	..	Armstrong Cork	1200	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31¼
15⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	13¾	13½	13½	13½
105	80⅞	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	105	105	105	..
84½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	86	86	86	82¼
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	2200	49¾	48½	48½	48
91	66¾	5	Atchison pf	500	86½	86⅛	86½	86¼
37¾	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅜
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1000	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	23
46½	32¼	2b	Atlas Powder	400	45	44¾	44¾	44¼
36⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	1900	33¾	32½	32½	32½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	7⅝	7	7⅜	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	21⅜	21½	21⅞	20½
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	4000	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅞
22¾	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	19½	18⅞	19½	19
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
51⅜	37½	.50*	Bayuk Cig	400	45½	45½	45½	..
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1600	10	9⅞	9½	10
19⅜	14¼	.50b	Beatrice Cream	300	15½	15½	15½	15¼
108½	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	104½	104½	104½	..
92	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
19⅞	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	18⅞	18½	18½	18¼
19⅜	15½	1¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	33	2	Best & Co	100	49½	49½	49½	48¾
39½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	6300	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
103¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	400	99¾	99¾	99¾	98
14	9⅜	..	Blaw Know	800	13¼	13	13	12¾
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	100	19	19	19	..
112	101½	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
14⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	500	15½	14¾	15	14¾
59⅝	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	47⅞	47½	47⅜	46¼
47¾	45	2¶	Bon Ami B	10	44	44	44	44
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1600	25	24½	24½	24⅞
49⅞	28¼	1.¶	Borg Warner	700	48	47¾	47½	47
45⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3600	41⅞	41¼	41½	41¼
14½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	800	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
45⅝	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	100	44	44	44	..
36¼	20⅜	3	Bristol Myers	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
46¾	32½	3	Brooklyn Ban T	500	43⅝	42½	42½	42¾
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
71¼	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	66	66	66	65¾
6⅞	3⅝	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6¾	6	3/64¾	6⅜
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13¼
6	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
48¼	22	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	47¾	46⅝	46⅞	45½
6⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	700	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
10⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	400	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	200	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	500	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	400	2¼	1¾	2¼	1¾
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs nfct	7000	15½	15½	15½	..
2¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	3⅜
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	400	17½	17¼	17½	17
			—C—					
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	¾	¾	¾	⅝
57¾	21¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	51¼	47⅜	47⅜	51⅜
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
36	20	2	Cannon Mills	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	33⅞
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	60	45	45	45	43½
87¼	62¾	4	Caro Clinch & O	30	88	88	88	..
73⅜	45¾	..	Case Thresh	3900	69¾	68½	68⅝	68⅜
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	1000	53	52¾	53	52¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1800	27¼	26⅜	26¾	26¾
4⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3¼
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	220	29¼	28	29½	28½
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	1500	57¾	56¾	57⅜	56⅜
6⅜	3¾	..	Certain-Teed	6500	6½	5⅜	6¼	5½
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	460	56¼	48½	56¼	47
47¾	27	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	45½	45	45¼	45¾
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	300	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
34¼	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	400	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil&St P (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mill&St P pf (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
9¾	4¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I&P (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	700	3¼	2¾	3¼	2⅝
⅛	1/16	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	26¾	26	26¾	25⅞
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
62¾	31	1¶	Chrysler	9500	60¾	60	60⅜	59⅜
35¾	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	1500	33⅜	31¾	32¾	31⅛
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜
89	89	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	10	89	89	89	..
19⅛	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	18⅜	18	18⅛	17⅞
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	55⅝	55½	55½	..
28¾	13⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	28¼	25½	25¾	25¼
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	50	97⅞	97	97	98
8¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	7	7	7	8
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	14½	14½	14½	15
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	7700	11½	10⅝	11¼	10⅝
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	75	75	75	74¼
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	3500	70	66¼	67⅞	64½
53⅞	39⅜	2	Comm Credit	4500	51⅜	50⅜	51¼	50¼
72	56½	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	1700	70½	70¼	70¼	70
115	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	114	114	114	..
102⅜	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	900	100¾	100½	100½	100½
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents	5000	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	18⅞
2⅞	⅞	..	Commonth & So	3500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	51	50½	50½	49¼
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	36	36	36	35½
49	23¾	4½	Cons Ry & Lt	40	42½	42⅛	42½	42¾
4¼	1⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7500	28	27¼	27¾	27
101¾	72¼	5	Consol Gas pf	300	98¾	98¼	98¼	98½
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
20½	8½	.25b	Consol Oil	5500	9½	9	9⅛	9¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	4	4	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅜
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13⅜	5¾	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	62¼	62¼	62¼	63½
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1200	83½	82¾	83¼	82
12⅛	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	300	14¼	12¾	14¼	12⅜
42⅜	28¾	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	200	40	40	40	40
13¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
23	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Oil	3500	21½	20¼	20¼	21⅜
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	120	59¼	58¼	59¼	58½
78⅜	49	3	Corn Products	3500	66¾	65¾	66	67
6¾	4⅛	..	Coty	800	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
33⅞	35⅛	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1200	37½	37½	37½	37½
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	500	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13½
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	34	34	34	33¼
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	200	5	5	5	4⅞
27	14	..	Crucible Steel	200	24½	23¾	23¾	24
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	18	18	18	18
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	104⅝	104¼	104¼	104⅝
3	2	..	Curtis Wright	2500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	8⅛	8	8	8
28¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	27¾	27¼	27⅝	27
			—D—					
40	29¾	..	Deere & Co	3500	37¾	37	37⅜	36⅜
27¾	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2000	35⅜	34¾	34¾	34½
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	1200	15⅜	15¼	15¼	14¾
50⅜	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	4500	39	35¾	38½	35⅞
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	2000	37¾	37	37	37⅛
32⅜	17½	.75b	Douglas A	3000	31½	30¾	30¾	30⅜
23¾	13½	1¼a	Dresser A	100	21	21	21	..
122½	.86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	2500	117½	116¾	117¼	116
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½
152	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	200	147	146½	146½	146½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	153	153	153	..
24½	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1900	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23¾
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	27¼	26⅜	26¾	26⅜
8¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	7500	9	8¼	8¾	8
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
7½	1¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
28	2½	..	ElPw&L 6% pf	2500	19	17⅜	19	17¾
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3200	22¼	21¼	21⅞	20½
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45½
132	123¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	129	129	129	128½
7⅜	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	500	4¾	4⅝	4¾	..
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	36	36	36	..
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6¾
14	7⅞	..	Erie RR	2100	11¼	10⅜	10⅞	10¾
7⅛	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	14⅞	14	14⅞	13¾
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	3500	17⅜	16⅛	17	15¾
			—F—					
2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	360	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¼
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	270	7	5	7	5½
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	24½	24	24	23
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	100	116½	113	116½	115½
19¾	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	79½
7⅜	2¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
25	16⅛	.60¶	Fidelity Phf F In	300	39	39	39	39
96	84½	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	96	96	96	95¾
58½	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	500	52	51⅛	51¾	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	4½	4	4	4⅛
49½	20¼	1	Food Mach	100	49	49	49	48½
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	700

Business and Industry

Treasury Issue, for First Time, Is Not Subscribed in Full

Commerce and Finance

British Critics Of False Packing Invited to the U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The United States Department of Agriculture has invited a leading figure in the cotton industry here, Mr. W. M. Wiggins, president of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, to visit Washington and participate in frank discussions concerning complaints regarding American cotton which arose at the recent Rome Congress of the International Federation.

Rome Congress

Alleged "false packing" and the quality of American cotton came in for stern criticism at the Rome Congress when one resolution contended that "the gradually deteriorating quality of American cotton" was "undoubtedly one of the reasons for the diminishing consumption of such cotton."

Another resolution called upon the United States Government to take immediate steps to eradicate the evil.

Mr. Wiggins has been in touch with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, since the Rome Congress, reminding the American authorities of these resolutions. An offer was made at the same time to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture at Washington in securing a rectification of the causes of the complaint.

A reply from the Department of Agriculture at Washington expresses appreciation of the efforts of the International Cotton Federation and mutual willingness to co-operate. At the same time an invitation is extended to Mr. Wiggins to visit Washington in order fully to discuss with the authorities there the various points raised at the Rome Congress which was attended by 27 textile nations.

Documentary Evidence

Quite recently, it was revealed in the Monitor that documentary evidence is available in support of the fact that the Lancashire cotton industry has been complaining against the "false packing" of American cotton over a period of 100 years, while Mr. John Pogson, secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, in a statement issued for publication in the Monitor, declared:

"Investigations made both in England and on the continent of Europe, the results of which have been communicated to the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate that the evil is far more widespread than is apparently realized in New York. There is only one course for the Government of America to adopt and that is to tackle seriously the problem by instituting adequate supervision at the ginneries."

Mr. Norman S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Cotton Field, who visited the American cotton belt in 1933, will accompany Mr. Wiggins to Washington.

The view is held here that a plea will be made for the formation of a joint American Cotton Committee, representing growers, distributors, and users of American cotton, besides the United States Government departments concerned, which could deal with such problems as "false packing." On the suggestion of the International Cotton Federation a joint Egyptian Cotton Committee has been formed for some years, and already splendid work has been done in connection with difficulties arising between the growers and the users of Egyptian cotton.

Friendly and Helpful

It is stated that officials of the United States Cotton Crop Control have been investigating complaints at first-hand in Lancashire.

The Washington visit is expected to open up a new era of co-operation between American growers and British spinners. The relationship between the officials of the cotton industry here and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington has always been of a most friendly and mutually helpful nature.

Recovery

Steel Mill in Operation at Gary, Ind.

Working Steel Mills Are Symbol of New Hope for Millions

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The ruby glow of the steel mills in the industrial East and Midwest have silhouetted the black hulls of Great Lakes freighters moving their mighty cargoes of iron ore into the maw of progress.

The carpenter pounds home a nail, the horn of a new automobile toots. That means more steel is being used. Mills of the nation have increased production in seven consecutive weeks. (Last week marked the first decline, but the steel trade is optimistic that the trend is up.—Ed.) That means more iron ore is needed. Great Lakes ore tonnage is at the highest level in five years and 23 per cent over 1934.

Not alone do the lake boats carry iron ore into commerce from the world's greatest ranges in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. They carry also the economic hopes of millions of people living in the Great Lakes basin, dependent upon the ore torn from the earth.

For nearly a hundred years the region at the top of the lake section has sent iron ore South into the steel centers of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. And from the foothills of the Appalachians, coal moves northward to meet the ore.

The constrictions of depression in the early 30's slowed the ore freighters. Mines closed. The properties couldn't even pay their help.

The United States Steel Corporation, which controls more than half of the high grade ore of the Great Lakes section, had to dig down in its own pocket in 1932 to meet the deficit which up to then had been settled by production in the mines. Steel paid $13,935 in 1932, and the first half of this year the corporation charged off $4,230,000, the fourth year the parent company has been forced to support its child.

But the forecasters envisage a change in the situation, what with shipments up now and the major industrial indices pointing higher. They see more work for the miners and the shippers, and they hark back to the day when the trim sailing vessels beat their way to the ports with ore, and when the steamships chased the sails away and piled even more ore at the doors of the hungry steel mills.

And now—motor makers, carpenters, riveters, and all make a lively noise using steel.

Retail Food Prices Advance Moderately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—During the two weeks ended Aug. 13 retail prices of food advanced eight tenths of 1 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The current increase is the result of rising prices of eggs, meats and lard, the report said.

The general index for this period, 123.3 (1913=100), is 2.3 per cent below the high point reached on April 23, 1935. It is 9.4 per cent above the index for Aug. 14, 1934 and 14.6 per cent higher than in August, 1933. Food prices are approximately at the level of May 15, 1931, when the index was 121.0. As compared with Aug. 15, 1931, the index is up 2.2 per cent. Individual commodity groups, however, show wide variations from their averages for August, 1931. Dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and beverages are lower. Cereals, meats, eggs, fats and sugar are higher.

Gas Utility Revenues Gain in First 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—For the first six months domestic customers served by manufactured and natural gas utilities totaled 14,929,000, an increase of 91,000, according to Paul Ryan, chief statistician of the American Gas Association.

This gain in customers is reflected in the fact that a total of 482,500 gas ranges were sold in the country during the first half of 1935. This was an increase of nearly 27 per cent over the first six months of 1934. Approximately 80 per cent of such sales consisted of relatively high priced ranges incorporating modern automatic features, such as oven-heat control, etc.

Truck Lines in Texas Denied Increased Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29—Motor truck freight carriers of Texas in 1934 made the largest profit since 1930, it was brought out by the Texas Railroad Commission in denying these agencies' petition for an increase of rates.

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CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Maj. Angas Assesses Underlying Forces In Stock Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Maj. L. L. B. Angas, the British financial writer, in the current issue of the Brookmire Commentator, the organ of the Brookmire Economic Service, deals with the underlying forces in the current rise in the stock market. To determine the factors at issue, he says, it is necessary to analyze each factor separately, which he proceeds to do, as follows:

1. Is the market overdiscounting economic prospects? Looking one or two years ahead, not yet—particularly in view of the monetary forces at work to create further cyclical revival.

2. Are new issues exceeding new bona fide savings (and the dishoarding of old savings)? No. Just the reverse.

3. Are the banks soon likely to call in from speculators more than is borrowed from them for new speculations? No. Stock exchange loans are particularly low, and the banks are not likely to take any action until speculation becomes particularly wild; which it is not at present. Then the Government or the banks might take action.

4. Will money soon be withdrawn from the stock exchange for holidays, taxes or personal expenditures? Probably not to any great extent until Christmas. The summer buying of cars and houses has temporarily waned.

5. Is an influx or efflux of foreign money likely to affect the situation? An efflux seems unlikely, at all events until the gold bloc devalues and/or the prospects of market revival within the gold bloc improve.

6. Is the extent of the recent rise abnormal? Yes; percentagewise it looks threatening, compared with most past intermediate swings.

7. Does the duration of the recent rise give cause for alarm? It has been abnormally long, i. e., five months, compared with an average of about three months.

8. Does the character of the recent rise give cause for nervousness? No. It is only within the last three weeks that speculation in low-grade stocks has commenced, and this has not yet become considerable; although if it increases the market may begin to look dangerous on this account.

9. Is there overspeculation on borrowed money? No. Brokers' loans are negligible. And volume, as yet, is in no way abnormal.

10. Is the current trend of trade threatening or the reverse? Promising; it has just begun to rise sharply.

11. —What is the trend of commodity prices? Upward and favorable.

12. Are domestic politics upsetting? No; they have recently improved. Indeed the market is now very largely ex-Washington.

13. Are foreign politics threatening? Yes, because of the Italian situation.

14. What is the state of mass confidence or fear? Fear is largely absent, both political and economic, at the moment.

The net result from the above analysis, according to Major Angas, is that the technical outlook for the stock market is still favorable.

Bankers Study Banking Act's Bearing on Future Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Bankers here are still busy studying the terms and the implications of the Banking Act of 1935, which, in some quarters, is called the most momentous measure passed in the Roosevelt Administration.

For those who have not the time or inclination to go through the almost incredible complexities of the act, which embodies results of lengthy disputation and involved compromise, several handy summaries have been put out. A 23-page pamphlet of the Bankers Trust Company issued for the use of its own officers and banking friends, summarizes the bill in 23 pages. A more lengthy digest of 36 pages has been published by the American Bankers' Association for its members, giving the text of the act as well as short summaries of each section, cross-references to the previous acts amended, and an index. The Manufacturers Trust Company also has circulated a compact but very detailed analysis, including a large chart showing important structural changes in the Federal Reserve System.

Future Regulations

As the Bankers Trust Company points out, "many sections of the act call for regulations to be issued by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Therefore the full effect of the act upon banking operations cannot be appraised until these new regulations have been issued." However, it is possible to summarize the general meaning and implications of the new law.

In the first of its three titles, the act sets up the permanent Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It places the rate of assessment of insured banks at 1-12 of 1 per cent per annum and no more. It permits the establishment of a separate fund for mutual savings banks. It defines deposits, fixes the maximum insurance at $5000. It stipulates that members of the Federal Reserve System must enroll in the permanent insurance fund. Since all national banks must be members of the Reserve System, this means that only state-chartered, non-Reserve member banks can legally stay out of the system.

Title I then outlines strict conditions under which banks can in the future be taken into the FDIC, the circumstances under which the FDIC can expel banks from its membership, and the details of routine banking practice over which the FDIC will now have authority.

The second of the three titles of the act, political storm center of the bill, concerns the higher control of the Reserve System, open-market operations, the making of rediscount rates, reserve requirements, changes the title of the Federal Reserve Board to "board of governors of the Federal Reserve System"; cuts the membership from eight to seven, raises the salaries, and sets the term of office at 14 years, except for the first appointees, whose terms will expire one every two years.

"Technical" Amendments

The existing requirement is retained in the law that the President must, in making his appointments, select not more than one governor from any one federal reserve district, and he must "have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests, and geographical divisions of the country." This represents a conservative victory, for the original Eccles bill wiped out these requirements in favor of a wording which virtually gave the President a free hand.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are removed from the board of governors. A clause is inserted after the stipulation of the 14-year term, "unless sooner removed for cause by the President."

The control of open-market operations is put into the hands of a committee of 12 consisting of the seven governors plus five representatives of the Federal Reserve banks. The privilege of declining to engage in open-market operations is removed from the individual Reserve banks.

The Reserve System is allowed to raise the Reserve requirements for the member banks to double their present levels, but not to lower them below their present legal limit. It is also permitted to make advances to member banks on notes which only need to be "secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve bank."

Real Estate Loans

The title also expands the existing law regarding real estate loans by national banks. Such loans formerly could not exceed 50 per cent of the "actual" value of the real estate, nor outrun five years. The new law changes the "actual" to "appraised," raises the 50 per cent to 60 per cent, and lets the loans run 10 years. Such loans formerly could not be made more than 100 miles away. Now they can be made anywhere. Total real estate loans formerly could not exceed 25 per cent of capital and surplus, or one half of savings deposits. Now they can equal 100 per cent of capital and surplus, or 60 per cent of time and savings deposits.

Title III of the act consists of "technical" amendments to the banking law. Some are not as technical as they seem. They permit unincorporated banks to deal in securities exempt from the securities act. They eliminate "accidental" holding company affiliates. They permit national banks to terminate double liability on their stock on due notice. The title restores the reserve requirements, lifted during the war, which banks must carry against Treasury deposits. Other changes in reserve requirements are made.

Many new duties are imposed on the reserve authorities, such as the definition of various kinds of deposits, and the power to raise reserve requirements, already mentioned. In addition the individual banks will have to designate presidents and vice-presidents for themselves instead of the former governors and deputy governors and get these approved by the board at Washington. And the reserve board itself will have to be reconstituted, under its new name, by March 1, 1936. In addition, new regulations regarding open-market operations will have to be drawn up, and the governing board will have to define its policy on the new type of loans "secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve Bank," otherwise known as section 10B loans.

Basically Sound

The act embodies many features which are distasteful to bankers, but their relief over the modification of the original Eccles bill achieved by Senator Glass has been so great that they have generally approved the act as passed last Friday. The American Bankers Association in the cover letter to its digest of the act states, "we believe that on the whole the Banking Act of 1935 is an acceptable piece of legislation. While some of the provisions of titles II and III will not be entirely satisfactory to various groups of our members, it must be borne in mind that legislation of this sort is inevitably the result of compromises and adjustments, but we feel that the new law is basically sound and merits confidence on the part of the banks."

Scout New Warning Of Oil Exhaustion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Recent warnings that the petroleum reserves of the United States are nearing exhaustion are to a degree discounted in a booklet entitled "A Review of the Petroleum Situation" just published by the American Petroleum Institute.

The booklet, reviewing and analyzing the industry's statistical position as of Aug. 15, states that new crude oil reserves discovered so far this year have been greater than estimated crude oil requirements for the entire year. The principal discoveries have been Anahuac, Texas; deeper producing horizons at Fitts, Oklahoma; Monument, New Mexico; and Rodessa, Louisiana.

Freight Rate Decrease Will Help Lumber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Aug. 29—There will be an annual increase of 17,000 carloads of lumber sent from the Pacific Northwest to midwest points, as a result of the new cheap freight rate on lumber of 72 cents a hundred pounds, according to an estimate of Col. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, in an address in Tacoma recently.

The reduced rate, recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will permit delivery of lumber to points east of Chicago at from $2 to $6 below present prices. This reduction, said Colonel Greeley, will be largely passed on to consumers.

U. S. Raises Only $85,592,000 of New $100,000,000 Offer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Treasury today reported its first failure in history to sell an allotted amount of unconditionally guaranteed securities.

Mr. Morgenthau's Comment

Only $85,592,000 of tenders were received for an offering of $100,000,000 of four-year 1½ per cent bonds for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. "It wasn't so good," commented Secretary Morganthau, declining to discuss the possible causes. Other Treasury officials, who would not be quoted by name, said the issue was badly timed, coming in the middle of a bearish Government market.

Treasury officials could not recall a similar instance in the memory of career men. The closest approach was said to have occurred last August when an issue of $150,000,000 of home owners' loan corporation bonds was floated in three series. While two of the series were oversubscribed, an offering of the three-year series fell $2,000,000 shy of the requested total of $50,000,000.

The bonds, offered last Monday, were sold on a competitive, or auction, basis to the highest bidder. Secretary Morgenthau said the auction basis had nothing to do with the flotation's failure, in his opinion, adding this system would not be abandoned. He refused, however, to disclose details of future financing plans.

Say Rate Not Too Low

Officials contended the rate of 1½ per cent for four years was not too low, pointing out that a recent issue of five-year 1⅜ per cent bonds was heavily oversubscribed. The average price of the Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds to be issued at this time is approximately 99. Based on the average price at which the bonds are to be issued, they will return about 1.762 per cent to maturity.

The bonds bore the unconditional guarantee of the Government both as to principal and interest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Wall Street bond circles today attributed the failure of the Treasury to sell its full offering of $100,000,000 of Federal Farm Mortgage bonds to the fact that they were offered on the auction basis to the highest bidder.

In this respect Wall Street bond men disagreed with Secretary Morgenthau, who said in Washington that he did not think the auction method had anything to do with it.

Wall Street circles said that only $85,592,000 of the 1½ per cent four-year bonds were sold because dealers could not make enough profit to make it worth while for them to bid, and banks held off because they thought the auction method was disturbing to the market.

The previous method of the Treasury has been to place a definite price on its bonds, in keeping with the market level.

Bond men agreed that the fact that all of the $100,000,000 issue was not taken had nothing to do with the Government's credit.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was created in January, 1934, to aid in the refinancing of farm debts. It received about $200,000,000 Treasury subscription to its stock and is authorized to issue up to $2,000,000,000 of bonds, of which $1,400,000,000 is earmarked for purchasing Federal Land Bank bonds, the remainder being available for direct loans to farmers. At first the FFMC confined its activities largely to exchanging its bonds directly for farm mortgages. Current policy is to raise its cash directly in the money market. Proceeds of the current issue will probably go to purchase of bonds of the federal land banks, which will then loan the money direct to farmers.

Nichols Says He Won Battle With FDIC

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—J. M. ("100 Per Cent") Nichols, the banker of suburban Englewood who defied the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to make his bank contribute to the deposit guarantee fund, said today he was ready to sign an armistice.

"I won my fight when they passed the new banking bill limiting assessments against members to one-half of 1 per cent of deposits," he declared.

"The First National Bank of Englewood will make its first semi-annual payment into the fund in November—but if they try to collect back assessments they'll have trouble with me."

Mr. Nichols refused to permit his bank to join the FDIC because, he said, the law originally fixed no limit to assessments. His crusade for a limit gained national notice because of his peppery letters to FDIC officials.

Copenhagen Banks Raise Interest Rate

COPENHAGEN—An increase of interest for private deposits is being made from Sept. 1 by Copenhagen banks, savings banks, and the Aarhus Private Bank.

The rate is to be 3½ per cent for deposits on three months notice. This is ½ per cent higher than last year.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.127 Per Cent

The Secretary of the Treasury just announced that the tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Aug. 28, 1935, and maturing May 27, 1936, which were offered on Aug. 23, were opened at the Federal Reserve banks on Aug. 26.

The total amount applied for was $84,157,000, of which $50,000,000 was accepted. The average rate is about 0.127 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Du Pont's Will Make Rayon in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 29

THE E. I. du Pont Company, in conjunction with a group of French industrialists—the Comptoir des Textiles Artificielles—will begin immediately the erection of a rayon manufacturing plant at Quilmes, near Buenos Aires, Argentina. Engineers have just started from here to direct the construction of the factory, which will employ 1000 workers when in full operation.

There is no rayon factory in Argentina and the construction of a huge plant there has been under consideration for several months. Plans are already perfected for starting the work immediately upon the arrival of the du Pont engineering staff in Argentina, where the rayon used is imported chiefly from European countries.

Turkish Five-Year Industrialization Plan Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Aug. 29—Noteworthy progress is being made in the five-year industrial plan inaugurated by the Turkish Government, according to the U. S. Consul here.

It is hoped in Turkey that eventually a large proportion of the country's requirements will be satisfied by domestic production, that imports will be drastically curtailed and exports increased.

Sugar refineries, the report shows, were recently opened at Eskisehir and Turhal so that Turkey is no longer dependent upon foreign countries for its sugar. A large textile organization located at Kayseri has started production and another at Konya is approaching completion. When these two plants are working at full capacity there will be no need for importing cotton goods.

A factory for merino woolen goods is to be erected at Bursa; a paper factory is nearly completed at Izmit, and it is planned to erect at Guemlik a plant for the manufacture of artificial silk. The production of coal increased in 1934 when almost 700,000 tons were exported as against 480,000 tons in 1933.

India Wheat Crop Larger Than Average

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The final estimate of the 1935 wheat crop in India places the harvest at 363,029,000 bushels, an increase of 3 per cent over the 1934 crop and 2 per cent over the average for the five years 1930-34, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics in Calcutta.

The crop last year amounted to 351,456,000 bushels, and the average for the five years 1930-34 was 355,943,000 bushels. The area harvested in 1935 amounted to 34,485,000 acres compared with 35,992,000 acres in 1934 and with the five-year average of 33,325,000 acres.

War Scare Found Helpful to Wall Street Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Stock market commentators in Wall Street these days—some of them, at least—are finding the European tension over the Italo-Ethiopian situation most helpful.

Stocks go up, and they nod their heads knowingly and mutter "war." Stocks go down, and they shake their heads and sagely whisper, "war."

It seems that a vague, nebulous cloud on the international horizon can be twisted into the shape of a bull or a bear at will. Talk of "war boom" is noised about the board rooms when the market rises, and "war scare" becomes the label when it declines.

The recent strength of metal, aircraft and chemical shares has been widely attributed to the uneasiness in Europe. Many brokers and market analysts have been trying to refute this explanation of the rise in the market, and they point to domestic business recovery as the real basis of higher prices.

None the less, it seems that speculative imagination has been whipped up at least to some extent by visions of huge demand for war supplies, regardless of the obstacles imposed by the neutrality resolution empowering the President to place embargoes on shipments to belligerents and the knotty question of how foreign powers could get credits to make purchases here on any grand scale.

Brokers who scoff at war talk in connection with the recent strength of the market point out that a little more than a year ago stocks had a precipitant decline on news that Italian troops were moving toward the Austrian border. Excited rumors on the floor of the exchange had the soldiers actually crossing the border.

In Washington, there was talk of an investigation to learn if there had been a bear plot to circulate such rumors and depress the list.

Only yesterday, when the market broke sharply, "war scare" was being whispered about board rooms, coming on top of several successive days of "war boom" talk.

And news of international tension seems to lend itself to favoring the trend more readily than most kinds.

The World's Business

Russian Trade—Dream and Reality

AMERICAN experience with a recognized Russia has been singularly unhappy. Relations were re-established personally by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinoff on Nov. 16, 1933. The event was so hurried, however, that the parties to the contract parted with conflicting interpretations of the main provision in it, namely, the treatment of the old debt! The debt was to be paid out of new credits. Litvinoff imagined that the credit would take the form of a 20-year loan. A more-than-normal interest was to be charged, the excess to be the Soviet contribution to the liquidation of the old debt. Mr. Roosevelt, however, had not envisaged a straight loan. His idea was to sell American goods on four- or five-year credits, the old debt to be paid out of the excess interest on those credits. Naturally, the misunderstanding came to light as soon as the parties began to get down to business. It degenerated into such a wrangle that the government Export and Import Bank, which was set up specifically to finance trade with Russia, was forbidden to do such business.

In Europe the recognition agreement was hailed as a Russo-American front against Japan. It is still imagined over there that Washington plays world politics. In the United States, however, foreign policy is uniquely subordinate to the exigencies of domestic politics. Back in the fall of 1933, the Administration was intensely concerned over the long-drawn-out dip that overcame the Roosevelt markets in July, 1933. Agrarian discontent was rife. Half a dozen farm governors had come to Washington to lay the farmers' grievances on the White House doorsteps. They obtained several promises, and one of them was Russian recognition, which was held to be the key to most of the "surplus" difficulties. They went home more or less satisfied. And then the stories of the absorptibility of Russian markets "broke"—to keep them satisfied till the New Deal yielded tangible benefits to the farmers. It was recalled that at the World Economic Conference Litvinoff had said that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could easily take $1,000,000,000 worth of goods. American statisticians found the Soviet statesmen too modest. The figure mentioned at the height of the recognition talks mounted to $1,250,000,000 a year!

Now a billion and a quarter's worth of trade is a great deal. In 1930, the best year for American sales to the U. S. S. R., the total reached only $114,398,537. Then the figures faded almost to zero. The U. S. S. R., unable to obtain means of payment in sales, either to the United States or to other nations, could buy only $8,971,465 of American goods. Undoubtedly there was room for much improvement. The U. S. S. R. could take part of the American cotton surplus, of which 4,600,000 bales lie in United States Government warehouses. It could buy the products of America's heavy industry—machine tools, oil refining metallurgical plants, electrical apparatus, automotive and aviation equipment, freight-car wheels, electrodes, tin plate, sheet and strip steel, and so on. In a monograph on Russia issued by the School of Slavonic and East European studies of the University of London, Dr. W. Chapin-Huntingdon, former United States Commercial Attaché in Russia, says the Soviet Union is as yet far from being industrially self-sufficient. "There is," he says, "not nearly enough production to maintain even a simple standard of life and in the newly acquired industries there is rapid depreciation of equipment, a high percentage of spoilage, and a serious lack of quality in the product." Russia's wants are inexhaustible.

So, however, are other nations. The real question is: What are the Soviet's means of paying for those wants? They are still very limited. This is where the snag in the billion-dollar dream resides. Furs, manganese, sausage casings, and bristles—these four almost complete the list of means of direct payment. There is, of course, gold, of which the U. S. S. R. is an ever-increasing producer. But gold can scarcely be called an item of export, and will be increasingly less so if, as our Moscow correspondent intimates, it is used more extensively as backing for Soviet currency. Not one of the commodities mentioned could be absorbed in sufficient quantity by Americans to make possible a return traffic of billion-dollar dimensions.

H. B. E.

To Be Concluded

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MR. CARL Our Hair Stylist
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COME AND SEE THESE AUGUST BLANKET SALE OFFERINGS
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NEW YORK

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NEW FALL
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Are Now Ready
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Licensed Plumber for New York City, including Lawrence, Inwood, Atlantic Beach, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and the Town of Hempstead.
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Fashion's Favorite Footwear for Men and Women
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We Carry All Sizes and Widths in Children's Shoes
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Long Island

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(Continued)

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Repair Work Our Specialty
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A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
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Launderers and Dry Cleaners

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RICH. HILL 2-4001

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EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Featuring Bridal Veils Brides-Maids' Hats
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ROCKVILLE CENTER

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French and Danish Pastry
French Ice Cream, Fancy Forms and Water Ices Packed in Dry Ice
29 N. Park Avenue

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Featuring a Complete Line of School Togs for Girls and Boys.

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Slips—Crepe and Satin
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205 Sunrise Highway

BETTY HARRIS
Expert Corsetiere
Corsets and Brassieres of Every Description Fitted and Altered Free
Our new addition next door will feature hand made Underwear, smart Negligees, Lounging Robes, Pajamas, Bridal Trousseaus, McCallum Hosiery and Fine Gloves.
266 MERRICK RD. TEL. R.V.C. 4008

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TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2810
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST MAMARONECK N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

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Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help You!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
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Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
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Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

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★ No down payment—first instalment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
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SECOND ANNIVERSARY SALE
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Negligees
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NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

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Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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Fred H. Herbst
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Atlantic 5-4860

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

Try this Boned Chicken for Salads and Picnic Sandwiches
We recommend this and other Monitor advertised products
CARLINO BROS.
Grocers
7512 THIRD AVE. ATLANTIC 5-0537
Telephone Orders Delivered

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The Funeral Church, Inc.
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Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given, in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
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DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

The COMMERCE PRESS
225 LAFAYETTE ST. • NEW YORK
. . . Our "MONITOR" Special . . .
Clean copy Carbon Paper, makes six clear copies . . . . . $1.44 box.
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207 W. 10th St., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

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PEEKSKILL 3000 - 3001

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Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
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Tel 3303

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THERESA BAKE SHOP
A Large Variety of Loaf Cakes
Assorted Icings
Why Not Try One?

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
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14 LIBERTY STREET

Smith Brothers Restaurant
For Tempting Hot Weather Meals
Cold Buffet Menu Daily
OPEN SUNDAYS

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

'BACK TO SCHOOL'
We sleuthed and snooped in the children's market for clothes that both mothers and youngsters like—clothes for school, for play, for dress-up.
At Luckey's you will find school clothes of quality, value and style, at prices that are well within your budget.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

ROCHESTER

FREDERICK D. NYE
Funeral Director and Funeral Home
512 Meigs Street Phone Monroe 6751

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
French Method Haircutting
ROLPH HAIRDRESSING
631 Thurston Road Genesee 2120

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Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

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Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

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GLENWOOD 144

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
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Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
HAVE you heard about the latest development in permanent waving. The new Frederics 50% Cooler Method is the greatest advantage ever in permanent waving.
Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 210

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

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Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
BLUE STONE FOR DRIVEWAYS and WALKS
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PHONE RYE 671 RESIDENCE RYE 1238
SUZANNE GEDNEY
Real Estate and Insurance
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SCARSDALE

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SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
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Sales Agents, TIMKEN OIL BURNER
Telephone WHITE PLAINS 6363

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Tchaikovsky in Gay Mood

★ ★ ★

Philadelphians Play 'Nutcracker' Suite
Lily Pons Sings 'Barber of Seville' Air

★ ★ ★

Monthly Disk Makers' Review

Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite is so well-known it needs little discussion. It shows the Russian at one of the few times when melancholy had fled the scene—for his philosophy—seeing human endeavor as only futile and ephemereal—hardly made for joyous composition.

Because of this philosophy, the "Nutcracker" suite is all the more outstanding. The story of a poor little girl's dream, its dainty description includes an overture, a miniature march, a sugar plum fairy, and four dances, Russian, Arabian, Chinese and the Dance of the Flutes. Its finale, "Valse Des Fleurs," is played separately on many orchestral and radio programs.

This new Victor album is noteworthy in that the suite is played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. Since fine interpretation with plenty of imagination marks Mr. Stokowski's work, he can give an appropriate touch to the "Nutcracker." Recorded by RCA Higher Fidelity method, it should be listened to even by record lovers who own the suite at present. They might find it worth while getting this new edition.

Mozart: Symphony in C Major (K-425) (No. 36), played by the British Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fritz Busch. Three Victor records in album. Now that Mozart has come to popular notice through the concerts radiocast from the Mozartium at the Salzburg Music Festival in Mozart's birthplace, this release is particularly timely. This is a most tuneful and delightful album and the rendition of it is all that could be desired.

As a separate record, Victor also brings out a 12-inch disk featuring two selections from Smetana's "The Bartered Bride.' Dance of the Comedians and Polka. Played by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, this record is marked by good musicianship.

Smetana, like Dvořak and Sibelius, has such a strong feel of the simple people of his land that melody understood by all marks his composition. This is nowhere better shown than in the "Bartered Bride. To have music that will appeal to intellectuals and yet please the average listener, is bringing universality to music.

The "Bartered Bride" is gay and humorous. The Dance of the Comedians would bring a smile if the title was not known. The Polka is widely played. A splendid record to include in your library to play on a program of music meant to interest everyone.

Three popular records for dancing feature three different orchestras. Paul Whiteman is Paul Whiteman. His "China Seas" takes memory back to 1920, when he played "Coral Seas." The record is a good average dance disk. Ray Noble has a sophistication which English dance orchestras bring to the American type of dance music. In this record he features two numbers from the new Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers picture, "Top Hat." We noticed they were plugging the picture's five numbers on several radio programs quite a bit ahead of the film's release. Irving Berlin evidently wrote them to order rather than on inspiration. Thus frequent playing will make them easier to take when the picture is seen. A number which fortunately is featured on this record is "Piccolino." This is worth the price of admission. It is good for listening as well as dancing. Among the five show numbers, this will undoubtedly shine.

As a third record, comes two old tunes played in a new way by "Fats" Waller, rotund, "hot" Negro bandman, who leads from his piano. Waller can certainly play dance music on a piano. We only wish he would do more of it and less singing—his singing a good part of the time is mere shouting.

"Twelth Street" rag will never be recognized from his recording of it unless you are able to carry a tune against all sorts of "hot" blandishments. It has the harmonic progressions of "Twelth Street." That's about all. But for rhythm this record tops all. To be sure, one must be in a proper mood where fast drum beats with shouts leave all other orchestration far in the background. But if you like that kind of dance music, Waller's "Twelfth Street" will do. His "Sweet Sue" is quite remarkable, in that the melody is almost continuously apparent. Again we should like to hear a record where Waller played about three quarters of it solo and didn't sing a note.

European Releases

Orchestral

Wieniawski: Second Violin Concerto, played by Jascha Heifetz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Three H. M. V. records. This most attractive concerto is magnificently played by both soloist and orchestra. The last side of the three disks is given to a Rondo (Hummel—arr. Heifetz) played by Mr. Heifetz with piano accompaniment.

Rossini-Respighi: "Rossiniana," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Two Columbia records. "Rossiniana" are four charming compositions of Rossini arranged by the modern Italian, Respighi. They are Barcarolle, Scilliana, Intermesszo and Tarentella. Delightfully airy music beautifully played.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5 and Wagner: Ride of the Valkyries, played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Five Decca records. The Decca company is recording some of the classics at a price within reach of the poorer pockets, and these are the first two. The recording of these seems unnecessarily loud and, in consequence, sometimes coarse, unless the listener has a radio-gramophone with a volume control. But they are an excellent value at 2s., 6d. a record. Four records occupy the symphony and one carries the Wagner item.

Chamber Music

Tchaikovsky: Andante cantabile, from quartet in D major, played by Lener Quartet. Columbia record. This beautiful movement is as near perfection as one can expect from a gramophone. It is a much recorded movement and this latest is probably the best of them all.

Instrumental

Balakirev: Islamey-Oriental Fantasy, played by Cyril Scott, composer-pianist. H. M. V. record. This most difficult work for the piano is played with ease by Mr. Scott and the recording is clean and crisp.

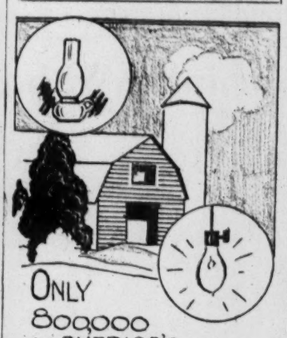
Bazzini: Dance of the Goblins, and Paganini: Moto perpetuo, played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. H. M. V. record. The first piece is attractive, but the second is merely an exercise in almost incredibly rapid fingering.

MacKenzie: "Benedictus," and Borowski: "Adoration," played by Beatrice Harrison, cellist. H. M. V. record. Both are beautiful, restful pieces of music most adequately played by Miss Harrison.

Vocal

Rossini: Una Voce poco fa, from "Barber of Seville," sung by Lily Pons, soprano. H. M. V. record. Mme. Pons' brilliant coloratura voice is well brought out in this excerpt.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

75.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it correct to say that the Cromwells ruled England in the seventeenth century? *(Yes..... No.....)*

2. Is it true that the Yukon River is navigable for all but 15 miles of its 2300 miles? *(Yes..... No.....)*

3. Does the average letter carrier walk farther each day than the average policeman? *(Yes..... No.....)*

4. Was Esther Mordecai's sister? *(Yes..... No.....)*

5. Has Rudyard Kipling ever won the Nobel Prize for Literature? *(Yes..... No.....)*

6. Do more than two of President Roosevelt's Cabinet come from New York? *(Yes..... No.....)*

7. Is "To Celia" the name of the poem which begins: "Drink to me only with thine eyes"? *(Yes..... No.....)*

8. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English composition: "To the average student, algebra is a rocky course; but he must wade through it"? *(Yes..... No.....)*

9. Are "tortuous" and "crooked" synonymous? *(Yes..... No.....)*

10. Is Ethiopia larger in area than France? *(Yes..... No.....)*

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Material Sales

MANY women would gladly recover certain pieces of upholstered furniture if they knew how much cloth would be required to do the job. One young man, who had worked in an upholstery shop and who was about to be laid off because of slack work, asked if he might take a case of samples around to homes and solicit work. He could tell them just how much material of certain widths it would take to cover the piece of furnishing; and if they wanted the work done professionally, he would take the chair or davenport to the shop.

In this way the housekeeper could tell what material would blend with the other pieces of furnishings in the home; she could get an idea of the cost; and she could make her decisions with more hope of getting just what she wanted.

Today this employer has no idea of letting this young man leave the firm; he is now a house salesman for the establishment.—M. S.

In Lighter Vein

Helpful

A man took his wife with him on a visit to Paris. As neither had been to the French capital before, they promised themselves a good time. They began by treating themselves to a good dinner.

Toward the end of the meal the man was telling his wife that her French pronunciation was all wrong, and that she shouldn't say "merci" as if it were our English word "mercy."

"Now, I'll give that waiter ten francs," he told her, "and you listen carefully."

He handed the man a ten-franc note, and the reply was, "Thanks very much, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

Hm-m!

Small boy (excitedly): "Teacher, tell us about the end of the world."

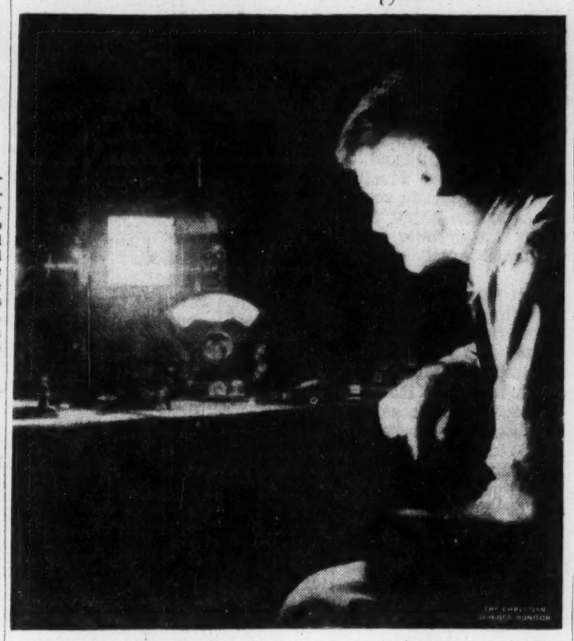
While the teacher paused a moment for the wise answer, another boy said: "I can tell him. The world is round; and a thing that is round ain't got no end."

Not Even Money Will

Magnate (to hard-up suitor): "Young man, do you know how I made my money?"

Young Man: "Yes, but I can't permit that to stand in the way of Muriel's happiness."—*Tit-Bits.*

Far Into the Night



What This Midnight Snapshot Lacks in Detail, It Atones for in Significance; for the Research-Minded Youth of Today Is Tirelessly Busy in Helping Us Solve the Problems of Tomorrow. Edwin L. Bond of Roland Park, Md., Shared the Picture With the Monitor Camera Club.

Quotation for Today

WISDOM is knowing what to do; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.—JORDAN.

Brevities

Answers: Summer. A curious climatic condition which occurs only while the other fellow in the office is taking his holiday.

San Francisco Chronicle: Congress is not convinced we need a one-mill coin. Still, it would be something for a midget to find in the lining of last year's vest.

Life: A communist is a fellow who thinks it's more likely that there's something wrong with the country than with him.

Hamilton Spectator: Oklahoma City's pay-as-you-park machines, on the first day of operation, collected a lot of mint candies. The city asked for a dime and it got a mint.

Detroit Free Press: Success is just a matter of thinking in larger units. Selling pocket knives is just as hard as selling houses.

Tyler Daily Courier-Times: No family is well settled down unless it can settle up.

FACTS about the BIBLE

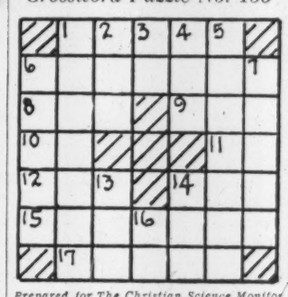
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Shamgar

THIS personage, who is described as the "son of Anath," appears to have been one of the early *shophetim*, "judges" or "deliverers" (Judges 3:31); for it is recorded that he "delivered Israel" by slaying 600 of the Philistines with an "ox-goad" (*Ibid.*), which consisted of a long pole tipped with an iron spike. As its name implies, this instrument was ordinarily used as a spur to urge forward the reluctant oxen; but it is evident from the passage just cited, that, on occasion, it could form a most effective weapon.

We learn from chapter 5, verse 6, that in Shamgar's day "the highways were unoccupied, and the travelers walked through byways"—a statement which suggests that despite Shamgar's individual military prowess, Palestine remained in an unsettled state, and its folk were forced to make use of circuitous routes in carrying on their commerce.

Crossword Puzzle No. 135



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Be worthy of
6—Fruits of the ash
8—Babylonian god
9—Bird
10—Musical note
11—International language
12—Insect
14—Child's chin-cloth
15—Flowers
17—Stains

Down

1—Fruits
2—Bird
3—Musical note
4—Anger
5—Lingers
6—Dish of herbs
7—Those who make wealth the criterion of worth
13—Tilt
14—Wood-boring tool
16—Provided that

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

IN THE West Coast town which most people believe is all tinsel and pretense, a once-famous actress lay stricken. The last of her valuables sold to pay for needed care, there seemed but one thing left—the charity ward in a public hospital.

In happier days she had many friends; and she had helped them with a lavish hand. Surely one among them would help her now, if she should ask. She discarded the idea. She would never ask.

Her colored maid, who worked without pay now, came in, followed by a caller. The young man reminded the actress that some years before he had become entangled with the law, and without funds to secure legal talent for his defense. Only the night before, a newspaper correspondent had told him the names of the group that came to his aid. Her name had been mentioned.

Completely rehabilitated, and in the midst of a successful comeback, he was ready to discharge his obligations, to do anything he could to prove their faith in him had not been misplaced. His check dispelled her thoughts of a public hospital.

Now the young man actor is arranging a benefit performance for his benefactor of long ago, to secure for her a permanent income.

Daily Anecdote

Time to Rise

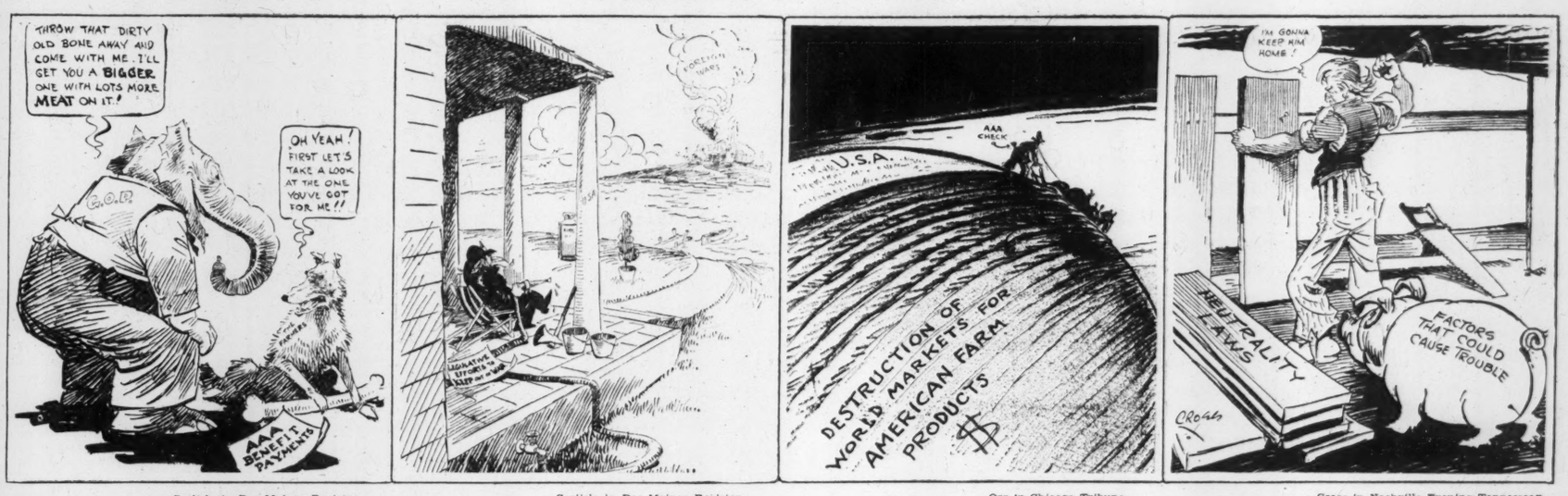
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE morning of the battle of Salamanca, an aide-de-camp went to the quarters of the Duke of Wellington, who was a very early riser. The Duke occupied a very narrow camp bedstead, which led the aide-de-camp to observe:

"Your Grace has not room to turn yourself."

'When you have lived as long as I have," replied the Duke, "you will know that when a man thinks of turning in his bed it is time he should turn out of it."

Cartoons of the Week


THROW THAT DIRTY OLD BONE AWAY AND COME WITH ME. I'LL GET YOU A BIGGER ONE WITH LOTS MORE MEAT ON IT!
OH YEAH! FIRST LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE ONE YOU'VE GOT FOR ME!!
G.O.P.
AAA BENEFIT PAYMENTS
DESTRUCTION OF WORLD MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS
U.S.A.
AAA CHECK
I'M GONNA KEEP HIM HOME!
NEUTRALITY LAWS
FACTORS THAT COULD CAUSE TROUBLE

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
The Dog From Missouri

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Come What May

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
What We Really Plowed Under

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
A Much Needed Fence

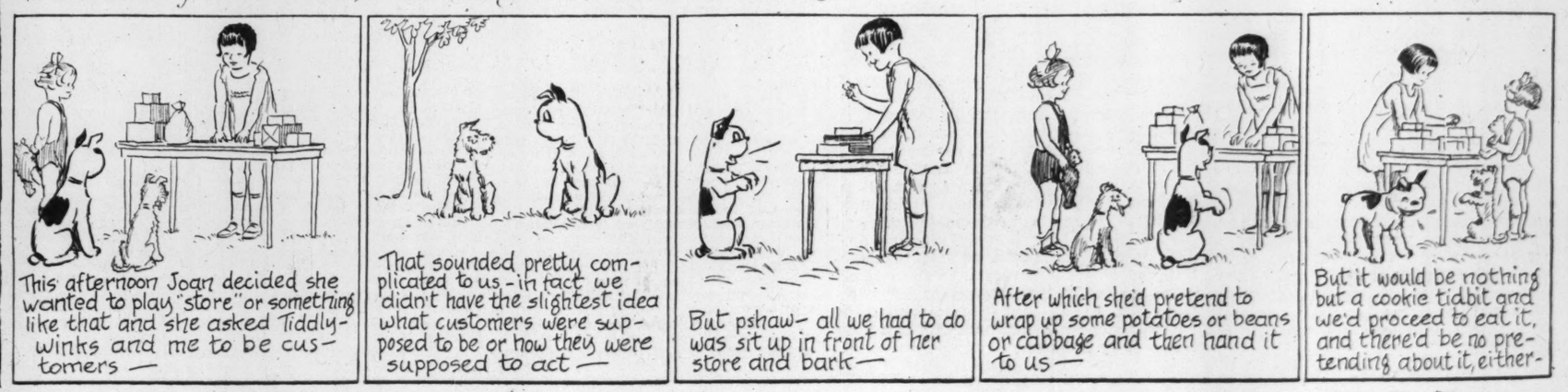
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Laney Finds a Friend*

By LE PELLEY

DRIVEN TO SHELTER BY THE STORM, MR. LANEY AND THE BOYS FIND THEMSELVES ADMITTED BY JAKE ~~
THE FISHERMAN WHO FIRST FOUND THE TREASURE CHEST
THAT'S THE MAN THAT GOT THE TREASURE ~
WELL! IF IT ISN'T THE TREASURE EXPEDITION! LOOK HERE NOW ~ YOU HAVE NO MORE CLAIM ON THE TREASURE THAN I HAVE
WE'RE NOT HERE TO CLAIM IT ~ WE'RE HERE TO GET DRY
SAY
ISN'T YOUR NAME JAKE WILLIAMS?
THAT'S RIGHT
DIDN'T WE SHARE ROOMS AT MRS KELLY'S BOARDING HOUSE FIFTEEN YEARS AGO?
DON'T TELL ME YOU'RE MY OLD PAL, "POP" LANEY!
IMAGINE FINDING MY OLD PAL "POP" LANEY! THIS IS THE SUNNIEST DAY OF MY LIFE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Likes Pretend Cabbage*

By CARMACK


This afternoon Joan decided she wanted to play "store" or something like that and she asked Tiddlywinks and me to be customers —
That sounded pretty complicated to us - in fact we didn't have the slightest idea what customers were supposed to be or how they were supposed to act —
But pshaw - all we had to do was sit up in front of her store and bark —
After which she'd pretend to wrap up some potatoes or beans or cabbage and then hand it to us —
But it would be nothing but a cookie tidbit and we'd proceed to eat it, and there'd be no pretending about it, either -

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prayer for Peace

PEOPLES who would not find themselves in the illogical position of praying for victory tomorrow must pray for peace today. This requirement is forcing itself upon the consciousness of religious bodies as the threat of war in Africa beclouds more and more of the international sky. From London the Methodist Conference has called on its members to join in prayer for a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. That call may well be heeded in many countries and among the members of many denominations.

One of the most encouraging of post-war developments has been the widespread determination of churches and church leaders to stand uncompromisingly against war. It is obvious that what appears so plainly as futile mass murder when viewed in retrospect must be futile mass murder when it is being prepared for. Yet in a welter of racial, commercial and diplomatic considerations the obvious is sometimes lost sight of. Aware of this danger, and of the tremendous pressure which an increasing war psychology exerts on the emotions and pride of individuals as well as nations, one noted church leader recently declared himself opposed to taking any part in another war. He explained he was thus revealing himself in peacetime so that he might be branded a moral weakling should he change his mind when war drums were beating on his emotions.

He is not alone in the expression of such sentiments. Clearer understanding of Christ Jesus' teachings is bringing forcefully to men's thought the incompatibility between war and Christianity. It is not so many years since Mark Twain was shocked at the pulpit's prayers for victory because he could see what suffering those prayers implied for the men, women and children of the country called "the enemy." Prayers for peace happily avoid those implications.

The true prayer for peace is a prayer of faith in the possibility of peace. It is not a prayer of fear of the possibility of war. It is a prayer of love for all mankind, free from recrimination and from thoughts of racial or national superiority. It is a prayer which recognizes God as the Father of all men and therefore as concerned with the welfare of one nation as with the welfare of another. It is a prayer in which this recognition of the Fatherhood of one God becomes so plain that the brotherhood of men is thereby established in human consciousness in place of the false and un-Christian beliefs which would scourge the world again with war. A prayer of hope, of humility, of love, on the lips and in the hearts of all peoples must counteract the thoughts of dread, of pride, and of hate. "Neither shall they learn war any more."

"287 Kv."

THE vast proportions of the Boulder Dam development on the Colorado River have overshadowed an engineering advance of no small significance to the public in connection with this project. Electrical energy produced at the dam is to be transmitted 266 miles to Los Angeles at the highest voltage ever utilized commercially, 287 kilovolts, or "kv." as technical men term it. In conventional transmissions 220,000 volts (220 kv.) has for some years represented the upper limit of standard practice.

An increase of 67,000 volts (not many years ago itself the limit of electrical pressure in transmission of power) is a substantial achievement. It means that more power can be transmitted economically for longer distances and provides society with a longer working arm.

Steady and highly reliable service is demanded by users of electricity today wherever they may be, and so great pains have been taken to insure this in modern power transmission systems. Remarkable headway has been made in protecting lines and plants against lightning. Automatic apparatus has been perfected for maintaining the even pulsations of current necessary for electric clock operation and for smooth running motors in delicate industrial production. A new technique has been created for testing minute leakages of electricity in insulation which may give warning of defective conditions.

The need for 287 kv. or even 220 kv. power transmissions is rather reduced by the proximity of generating stations to one another in the more populous areas of the country. The extremely high efficiency of modern fuel-burning power stations makes it hard for distant water-power developments to compete through transmission with first-class local plants. Where the economic conditions permit linking the two types the combination often works out well for both utilities and the consuming public. If sound engineering expectations are realized in he operation of the 287 kv. line from Boulder Dam to southern California, a new milestone will have been passed in the mastery of natural forces for the benefit of mankind.

In answer to a query by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis whether "the Senator wishes to be told where we would like him to go," Senator Huey Long is reported to have said that, "Any place would be an improvement over this" (the Senate). In the realm of purely academic speculation, of course, it is interesting to ponder what he would say if the Louisiana electorate should take him seriously and vote his retirement.

"Friendly Collaboration"

TWO years ago when the United States was about to rediscover officially the existence of the Soviet Union this newspaper pointed out that "only trouble will be caused by expecting too much" from the resumption of diplomatic relations. The situation now presented following Washington's strong note and Moscow's brusque reply is largely due to expecting too much.

Disappointment with results has made both governments willing to indulge in hard words. That is the simplest explanation. Mr. Roosevelt may find it politically expedient to placate Red haters and dissociate himself from Communists. He may even be irked by Moscow interpretations of verbal understandings he had with Mr. Litvinoff as to debts and propaganda. Moscow may be honestly surprised and resentful that protest should now be made on a pledge which it considered simply a sop to American opinion. But none of these things would be expressed so recklessly if the maintenance of friendly relations were recognized as having great practical value.

As the Monitor explained two years ago, it was a mistake to expect a great boon from Russian-American trade until the United States was ready to accept payment for goods sold in the Soviet—payment that could only be made with imports from Russia.

The other benefit expected from the resumption of official relations was the raising of a diplomatic barrier to Japanese expansionism. Undoubtedly some result was obtained. At least Japan manifested concern. But the restraining influence of official relations between Moscow and Washington is a most intangible thing; its actual utility should be examined.

The Soviet note ends with a reference to the importance of "friendly collaboration" between America and Russia for peace. But Moscow must recognize that if collaboration is to have value it must be truly friendly. It cannot be maintained by flagrant and irresponsible abuse of (officially) friendly relations. And Washington must realize that it risks losing whatever value remains in "the Russian counterpoise" in the Far East by playing domestic politics with foreign affairs.

Apparently there is no likelihood of an immediate break in relations. Before any such drastic step is taken the international situation at this time deserves consideration. And if Russian-American diplomatic relations are found worth retaining, then it should be evident that they are worth some effort to make them, if not really friendly, at least courteous and responsible. If they are ever to be that honest realism must take the place of false hopes and hypocritical quibbling.

WEATHER NOTE: Writers from Washington always make use of the temperature in explaining Congress. The capital's summer has been built into something formidable. Well, be it recorded that Congress's most confusing wrangle of the session took place Saturday afternoon and evening in the most delicious cool; that for several days now, it had almost been Indian summer there; that altogether the season has been cooler than most. It has been another striking demonstration that weather is what you make it. Congress is adept enough at producing its own 100-degree atmosphere.

Senatorial Sabotage

SO far as we know, there is only one place in the United States where one may speak without a license, on any subject he wishes, for as long as his feet will hold him up and with positive assurance of an audience. That place is the United States Senate. To be sure it is a rather exclusive club, but the rules are singularly liberal—for talkers.

After almost every session of Congress and sometimes during it there are proposals to restrict the traditional freedom of debate in order to end the filibusters which stall the legislative machinery from time to time and particularly just when members have set their hopes on adjournment. Senator Robinson has announced he will advocate a rule for this purpose.

A great deal has been said in defense of this privilege of prolonged peroration and even of the filibuster. It is pointed out, for instance, that in the closing days of this latest session the filibuster was used twice for "good" purposes, the forcing of consideration of the neutrality bill and Senator Millard Tydings's resistance to the pork barrel flood control bill, and only once for a "bad" purpose, Senator Huey Long's defeat of the deficiency appropriation measure for social security and other needs.

Essentially, though, the unlimited debate rule is not a provision for freedom of discussion. The speeches which delay or demand action never have any reference after the first hour and a half to the subject matter at issue. Such debate is not a matter of public enlightenment, it is merely a parliamentary weapon. At best it is a protection for the rights of a minority—possibly, as in the last instance, a minority of one. At worst it is a kind of legislative sabotage which may frustrate the rights of the majority.

So long as the practice remains unchanged it can hardly be said that the United States is governed by the rule of the majority; that statement must be qualified to say that the majority rules except when a Senate minority can prevent it by filibuster.

Too Much Carroll

Book News of the Day

THE trouble began when the "Alice" books went out of copyright and various uninspired artists were permitted by the law to take liberties with the conception of Alice and her companions which Tenniel had fixed in our imagination forever. The trouble increased when the original manuscript of the first draft of the first "Alice" came to America and was sent on a tour of the country. Then the Carroll centenary happened along; and by that time some people began to think that not a drop of that immortal man must be lost. So the literary resurrection men got busy and brought back into the light of day a quantity of things that might just as well have remained hidden. True. "The Hunting of the Snark" had been kept in memory as a sort of afterglow from the radiance of "Alice." But "Sylvia and Bruno" had dropped out of sight with little loss to anybody. Nevertheless, we had to have the "Complete Poetical Works of Lewis Carroll"—and now we have a volume of selections from his works. Works! (THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL AND OTHER SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF LEWIS CARROLL, edited with an introduction by John Francis McDermott. New York: Dutton. $3.)

Lewis Carroll was a one-book man—for the two "Alice" books are always thought of together. Nothing else counts for much; and except the "Snark" nothing else counts for anything. If you doubt this statement, read the present volume of selections. The present reviewer wishes the scholars had left Carroll alone. He was a more attractive figure when we knew less about him; he should have been left in his own Wonderland.

The interest of this new volume of selections lies in the psychological problem of how a man who wrote the eternally delightful, fascinating, and endlessly quotable "Alice" books could also have written so much that was dull. "The Russian Journal" would not, perhaps, disgrace the ordinary tourist who sets down the oddities of the menu in a foreign hotel, and the discomforts of travel on a night express, and the halting conversations which he manages to engage in with hotel porters and fiacre drivers, and the churches which he visits. But most tourists of intelligence would have prepared themselves better than did Carroll to profit from a journey to Russia by learning something about the country beforehand.

There is a quantity of stuff from the little, short-lived magazines which Carroll and his family put out. Most of it is jocose—feebly so. One welcomes the first stanza of the "Jabberwock"—here entitled "Stanza of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," accompanied by notes that are longer but less amusing than the commentary provided by Humpty-Dumpty. It shines out from its context. Here and there are bits of verse, parodies or skits, farced with puns from which most of the savor has evaporated. One is bewildered. Is this supposed to be funny? Surely one is expected to smile over the whimsicalities of the creator of Alice and the Frog-Footman and Bill the Lizard. But the sad truth is that the pages that make one yawn are far more numerous than those that make one smile. The logic-traps which delight Carrol—and of which there are so many brilliant examples in "Alice"—are here in great abundance; but most of them are tedious, and some incomprehensible unless one is a logician.

S. C. C.

Getting Acquainted With Fuji-San

Mr. Fuji Gazes Into His Mirror

TOKYO

THE Japanese, with their love of nature, like to endow their mountains with an element of personality. So they almost never refer to their highest peak as Fujiyama (Mount Fuji), but rather as Fuji-San, which might be literally translated as Mr. Fuji. Certainly every towering mountain does have a character of its own; and the only way to become acquainted with this character is to climb it.

So in the cool dawn of a summer day I set out to explore Fuji-San. This famous peak proved to possess something of a double personality. The first part of the climb, starting from Yoshida which somehow suggested a Swiss Alpine village in Japanese dress, was idyllic. Approach to the path was through a Shinto shrine along an avenue shaded with huge cryptomeria trees. For two or three hours the path wound through shady woods, with an abundance of mountain flowers and shrubs. About every half hour one passed a *go*, or station, which offered climbers simple refreshments and placed stamps on the staffs of the zealous pilgrims who make up a large part of the climbers of the mountain they hold sacred.

* * *

The other side of Fuji-San's personality made itself felt after the protecting shade of the lower wooded slope was left behind. One emerged on a long bare incline, without a stream, a spring, a tree or a bush to break the desolate monotony of the volcanic formation. One plowed through endless stretches of loose gravel which slipped continually from beneath the feet.

The whole-hearted mountaineer who likes to cut steps in ice and to clamber up perpendicular ascents with the aid of the rope would be out of place on Fuji. There is not a spot in the ascent that represents an element of danger; one sometimes even sees small children making the climb with their parents. But the continual grind of pushing upward through the gravel and lava (Fuji is an extinct volcano) makes a respectable test of one's endurance. Fuji-San makes definite demands on his votaries.

In some ways, perhaps, Fuji-San is best viewed from a distance. My first view of it was from the ocean, as I was entering the Bay of Tokyo; and it would be difficult to convey the ethereal poetic suggestion of the snowy cone faintly perceived through the haze of early morning. The closer acquaintance of the climb revealed more austere and prosaic aspects. The snow, so abundant in February, had been reduced to a few thin and soiled patches by the sun of June and July. And as one paused now and then on one of the larger rocks one thought regretfully of mountains that are not so completely divested of vegetation.

Yet there were compensations in the long upward pull. Because of its bareness and openness, Fuji-San commands magnificent long views. The day on which I made the ascent was clear in the higher altitudes but quite cloudy in the valleys. One enjoyed the spectacle of far distant ranges and peaks while the five beautiful lakes and wooded valleys which lie around the base of the mountain were concealed behind a veil of billowing white clouds.

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What Fuji-San lacked in softness and variety of natural beauty it made up in the colorful types of human beings who patiently toiled up its flanks. A Japanese Chaucer would find material for modern "Canterbury Tales" if he mingled and talked with the many groups of pilgrims who acquire merit by ascending the mountain. They are picturesque groups, with their white costumes, their straw sandals, their long staves and the beads which encircle their necks and the bells that tinkle at their sides and make their approach sound like the movement of a herd of cows.

A *tori*, or crossbar that marks a Shinto shrine, is the sign that the highest point on the mountain, 12,467 feet above sea level, has been reached. One enjoys the strong cold wind that always blows around the summit and finds the water in two springs at the top a welcome change from the lukewarm Japanese tea which is the safest beverage at the way stations.

After going around the crater and resting a little, I started down by a different path and found the strain of the long, slow, upward pull compensated by the exhilaration of fairly running down the soft cindery side of the mountain.

And, as one took a last view of the noble outline of the summit, illuminated by the rays of the setting sun and mellowed by the approaching evening, one realized that Fuji-San is a splendid figure among the mountains of the world and is worthy of the devotion that makes tens of thousands of Japanese, of both sexes and all ages, pilgrims, sportsmen and nature-lovers, struggle up its severely bare and lava-covered sides every year.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

The Wide Horizon

Dazzled Communists

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

HUMAN nature being what it is, the foreign Communists from sixty-five countries who traveled to Moscow to attend the seventh World Congress of the Communist International have probably returned to their respective countries with blind devotion to the Soviet Russian regime which welcomed them as persons of international importance.

One can imagine the feelings of these men and women. In their own countries they are either ignored except by their own little groups or hunted by police as criminals. Most of them never before have been treated as personages.

But in Moscow they were received with as much pomp and circumstance as if they were prime ministers or foreign secretaries. The ruling Russian Communist Party set aside for them some of its best hotels and rest homes, served daily banquets for them in a special restaurant, provided them with unlimited theater and concert tickets.

The Russians, with their inherent talent for stage direction, had transformed Moscow's luxurious House of Nobles (now Trade Union Hall) into a convention hall more striking than any these visitors probably had seen before. Nothing was left undone to give the impression that this gathering was of world significance. Photographers' lights flashed, newsreels turned, radio announcers described events, Russian newspaper reporters dashed in and out, relays of stenographers took down every word uttered on the platform, messengers snatched up their notes.

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A steady procession of Russian delegations marched through the hall, conveying the greetings of Soviet organizations, factories, schools, to "workers of all countries." Even kindergartens sent groups of tiny boys and girls to shout shrilly for "world revolution."

If the visitors were excited and impressed, no one could blame them. The Russian Communists seemed to say, "See what we have done! A few years ago we too were hunted or ignored. In Russia, and everywhere else, the bourgeoisie spoke of us contemptuously as visionaries or attacked us as dangerous enemies of society. But look at us now! We control all of Russia. We are received respectfully by statesmen everywhere. We, who were on the bottom rung of society, stand indubitably at the top."

Of course no such words were uttered. The visitors were told, instead, that the proletariat had seized power in Russia, that they had overthrown the bourgeoisie by force, and therefore had become rulers in their own country. But these visiting Communists saw for themselves that Russia is ruled, not by the workers, but by that little group of Russian radicals which once were hunted or despised as they are today. In imagination, they could picture themselves in the same position, after leading a violent revolution—powerful where they are now weak, respected where now ignored, triumphant over those who now despise them.

In such an atmosphere, few men and women, however sincere they may be, can view dispassionately what has happened in Russia. These foreign Communists, basking in the Russian limelight, might readily accept the Russian explanation that pure Marxism has been applied in Russia. They are likely to accept without question Russian leadership, being all too conscious that Russian Communists have been supremely successful while they have thus far failed.

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Probably it occurred to no visitor that the Kremlin might be using this congress as another "circus" for its own people. The Russians are eager to believe that they have a world mission, that they are leading the whole world in one vast "class struggle," aimed toward one vast "proletarian dictatorship." This alone would justify the immense sacrifices they have made. Through this congress the Kremlin could convince their people that the workers of sixty-five countries are standing with them in the fight against "capitalism." How are the simple Russians to know how much influence these visiting Communists have?

Of course the Kremlin knows. The clear-sighted dictators have no illusions. Why, then, were Russian leaders willing to risk the displeasure of important bourgeois statesmen by providing such an elaborate reception for men and women with such slight influence in their own countries? The Kremlin, unless all signs are wrong, is skillfully walking a tightrope, balancing desirable friendship of bourgeois governments against leadership of a doubtful "world revolution."

Foreign Communists are potential pawns in the Russian diplomatic game. Effectually flattered by such receptions, they can be trusted to accept orders from Moscow. If bourgeois governments remain friendly, Moscow can induce their Communists to make no trouble for them. But if any bourgeois government threatens Moscow, the Russians can call upon its Communists for help.

It is a new kind of diplomacy, not altogether without danger. For the Kremlin does not control foreign Communists so tightly as it does its own people. May not at least some of these visitors, seeing what Russian Communists have gained by violent revolution, be urged on to a frenzied effort to gain such power and glory for themselves?

Stephen C. Foster and "Old Folks at Home"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the letter written the Monitor discrediting Stephen Collins Foster as author and composer of "Old Folks at Home."

I am happy to send you authentic information on this subject in the form of a letter written to E. P. Christy May 25, 1852, by Stephen C. Foster himself. This question has arisen many, many times, and for the benefit of the Monitor readers I am enclosing a copy of Foster's letter:

"Pittsburgh, May 25, 1852

"E. P. Christy, Esq.

"Dear Sir:

"As I once intimated to you, I had the intention of omitting my name on my Ethiopian songs, owing to the prejudice against them by some, which might injure my reputation as a writer of another style of music, but I find that by my efforts I have done a great deal to build up a taste for the Ethiopian songs among refined people by making the words suitable to their taste, instead of the trashy and really offensive words which belong to some songs of that order. Therefore I have concluded to reinstate my name on my songs and to pursue the Ethiopian business without fear or shame and lend all my energies to making the business live, at the same time that I will wish to establish my name as the best Ethiopian song-writer.

"But I am not encouraged in undertaking this so long as "The Old Folks at Home" stares me in the face with another's name on it. As it was at my own solicitation that you allowed your name to be placed on the song, I hope that the above reasons will be sufficient explanation for my desire to place my own name on it as author and composer, while at the same time I wish to leave the name of your band on the title page. This is a little matter of pride in myself which it will certainly be to your interest to encourage.

"On the receipt of your free consent to this proposition, I will, if you wish, willingly refund you the money which you paid me on that song, though it may have been sent me for other considerations than the one in question, and I promise in addition to write you an opening chorus in my best style, free of charge, and in any other way in my power to advance your interests hereafter. I find I cannot write at all unless I write for public approbation and get credit for what I write.

"As we may probably have a good deal of business with each other in our lives, it is best to proceed on a sure basis of confidence and good understanding, therefore I hope you will appreciate an author's feelings in the case and deal with me with your usual fairness. Please answer immediately.

"Very respectfully yours,

"Stephen C. Foster."

For further information I refer you to H. V. Milligan's Biography of Stephen C. Foster, and John T. Howard's Stephen Foster America's Troubadour.

LORRAINE FOSTER

New York, N. Y.

Lake Tana Dam, Egypt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the article from New York in The Christian Science Monitor of June 10, I would be glad if you would allow me to make the following corrections: Mention is made of the Tana Dam being "an integral part of a vast projected system of water impounding through engineering to bring the whole 3500-mile reach of the Nile from Lake Albert to the sea under general control and make a fertile empire of a 1,000,000,000-acre desert and give perennial crops to another like area." Actually, the ultimate area on which cotton could be grown annually would not possibly exceed in Egypt 4,000,000 acres (present area up to about 1,800,000 acres), while the cotton-growing area of the Sudan, known as the Gezira, which depends uniquely on the Blue Nile for its irrigation water, might grow some time 1,500,000 acres annually (present area less than 200,000 acres).

As for Abyssinia ever becoming a large cotton-growing country as a result of a Lake Tana dam, this seems quite out of the question, as the plateau on which the lake is situated is at too great an elevation and the Blue Nile in Abyssinia is a mountain torrent flowing in a deep canyon. Lower lands in other parts of the country may be suitable for the extension of cotton growing, but these would depend on rain or irrigation from rivers or torrents other than the Blue Nile, or the Abai, as it is known in Abyssinia.

Other corrections in the Monitor's New York article are:

1. The cost of heightening for the second time Assouan, whereby it holds up 5,500,000,000 cubic meters or tons of water, was E£3,000,000, bringing the total cost of the dam to about E£8,000,000.

2. Gebel Awlia Dam will be completed next year, not in 1943.

3. The quantity of water to be stored at Lake Tana is estimated to be about 2,500,000,000 cubic meters, not cubic feet. The functions of this reservoir are still problematical, and how much useful storage, i. e., storable at the right season and utilizable when required, remains to be determined.

4. The area of Lake Tana is 3000 square kilometers, not 12,000 square miles.

As the Monitor correspondent in New York had obviously few means of verifying all the information of his interesting article, it is hoped that the above will serve a useful purpose.

G. H. DEMPSTER

Alexandria, Egypt.

A Voice for the Single Tax

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An opportunity to earn money to the degree of financial independence at all times by the process of creating wealth is the birthright of every man and woman. This power to create wealth has been multiplied many times in recent years, and is constantly being increased by labor-saving inventions. The three factors for the production of wealth are land, labor and capital. If allowed free play real prosperity would result. But these three factors are restricted by a monstrous system of taxation.

How to remedy this situation is the greatest question of the day. Henry George solved the problem nearly sixty years ago. All taxes on capital or labor or their products must be abolished. When it comes to land a reverse method must be employed. Paradoxical as it may at first seem in order to liberate land to the production of wealth it must be taxed up to the value of ground rents. This is, possibly, the most important of all the laws of political economy and the one which is least understood even by college professors and legislators.

The tax upon ground rents is actually no tax at all as it falls upon no individual and simply takes for the community a value which the community itself has created. It would reduce the selling price of all building lots and all agricultural lands. It would have the effect of opening up a new continent in our midst. It would abolish all farm loans, except on improvements, and the enormous tribute now paid in interest on same. It would abolish land speculation and land monopoly. This would constitute the greatest of all reforms. For want of a better term it is called the Single Tax.

HENRY WARE ALLEN

Wichita, Kan.